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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

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Date of Sailing. Saturday's 8-30 P.M.	STEAMERS,	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
10th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10969		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9631		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KORBER	5,101	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabgovich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Baosich	1st Dec.	1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec.	1908

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,	
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergoglian	29th Dec.	1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,045	E. Nitsche	28th Oct. 1908.

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Sassoon House 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct
HIROSHIMA MARU	...	B. Kon	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mosker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YAYOSHU MARU	...	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGUSHIYA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	11th Dec	23th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 12th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 8th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 9th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Passi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Oct, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "NUDDEA," 5,000 tons, sailing on or about 10th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henrio	29th Oct. 1908
GORANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

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Albert Building, Hornby Road,

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct 08.
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,502	11th Nov "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6502	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

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DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, of Italian produce.
PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.
Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.**
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

BENGER'S
"A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "CASTALIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside in time for delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Surveyor before the goods are removed from the quay. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of any goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, s. s. "MARIENFELS," lying at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that consignments which required sorting, are now ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 8TH OCTOBER, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1908, for the LEASING of the CHAWLS, BUNGALOWS and HUTS, standing on the land, at Parel, lately acquired for a new Jail. The Tenderer will be required to execute a regular lease and sign the terms of agreement as will be drawn up by the Government Solicitor. The Tenderer will be required also to forward with his Tender a sum of Rs. 500 as Earnest money which will be returned after the acceptance or the rejection of all or any Tender. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject all or any Tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Construction of a BIG CHAWL, at Dammer Lane, Gaumdevi Road, shall be received in the office of the Undersigned, situated at No. 1, Dalal Street, Fort, until 4 p. m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1908.

Tender forms and specification will be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy from the same office, where plans may also be inspected.

Those concerned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be headed thus:—"Tender for the construction of a Building at Gaumdevi Road."

JEHANGIER M. BILLIMORIA, M.S.A.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1908, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1909:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the s. s. Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th September, 1908.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat, from 15th April to 15th October), for Pathans, Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans Jullundur for Sikhs, Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras, Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrassis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. HUDSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

WANTED ATTENTION that Diabetes of any stage with all its concomitant evils is warranted to be cured positively by "Ioris"—a Godsend to the hopeless sufferers. Ours is the ideal cure. We solicit any case, however obstinate. A week's trial to Convince most hopeful results. Numerous brilliant cures. Try this when others have failed. Rs. 4 per phial. MANAGER, BRITISH INDIAN PHARMACY, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
ALFRED WEST'S Patriotic Entertainment,
OUR NAVY
AND
OUR ARMY.
SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.
In connection with our Navy and our Army Miss Blanche Vanden will introduce some of her high class dancing.
Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 2, & Re. 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF
DASTOOR OCULISTS IS
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.
For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re, 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer their patrons expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Farakh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIER.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch, G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Ark Companies. Please of interest about the Coast. A Coloured Map of India, showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 3, including Postage.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM.—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N.H.P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per box, 6 oz., 12 as. and 1 Re. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 5; Re. 10-8; Re. 22. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 18A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED.—A CLERK. Salary Rs. 30-3-45. Must hold certificates of having passed the University or Departmental School Final, or full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce; should be able to typewrite. Applications in their own handwriting to be addressed to the PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

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PRESSED STEEL
FISHING & SHOOTING
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and lodged with the
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ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
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ASK FOR THE 1906
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F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSER, WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
Local Agents,
Motilal's Insurance

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1838. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is,

THERE can be no doubt about it,
SOLE AGENTS.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

~~Rs. 2-0 per bottle.~~

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
„ D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market, and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

OT THE CHEAPEST Old
PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
~~LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.~~

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

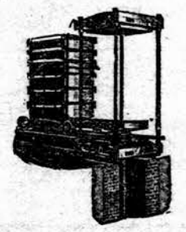
RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	„	90,402
Annual Income	„	1,405,950
Assets	„	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply.—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL, &c.
EDWIN MILLS &
MANCHESTER, England.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

A WELL-TO-DO MAHOMEDAN of high social standing wishes to MARRY his young DAUGHTER to a highly educated Suni Mahomedan, with knowledge of Hindustani and Persian, of high character and noble birth and high social standing. Age not over thirty. Government servant preferable. Apply Box No. 334, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay

FOR SALE
A PUCCA BUILT CHAWL, situated at Girgaum. For further particulars apply to—
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Estate and Financial Agents,
Bank St., Fort.

MEN,—Lord K—— says "I have used many SAFETY RAZORS but none have given the satisfaction and feeling of a perfect shave as the "Gem Junior."
"The Gem Junior" Safety Razor Outfit, with seven Razor steel blades, complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.
All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.
ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY
TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.
CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants,
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmswood, 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions in Capsules.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 18 12	„ 15 0
Quarterly	„ 9 6	„ 7 6
Monthly	„ 3 0	„ 2 6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription.	Discount Rate.
Yearly

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain W. Masson, will sail to-day for Mormugoa with the same bottom cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons, Captain J. Hamilton arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Carey arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Miss Jardine, Lieuts. Harvey, Bewington, 36 others and 835 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Okhla, 3436 tons, Captain J. S. Reddock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon &c., with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola, 670 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and 17 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain R. Maclachlan will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and Dr. A. E. Richards and 55 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Wilson...10-10..Africa....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct 7.

Berkhall.....2738 Jones .....
Beswada .....3270 Carey .....M M & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvarn .....M M & Co
Castalia.....4081 Hamilton .....W & A G & Co
Firooz .....2005 Watson .....Bo & P S N Co
Galovale.....2141 Secarf.....Cory Bros
Hendon Hall...2588 Lewis .....The Bombay Co
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Irismere.....2336 Seeberg.....W & A G & Co
Killin.....2257 Wills n ... W & A Graham & Co
Kola.....670 Moxon .....M M & Co
Kirjey Bank ...3093 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkioe.....2275Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lhasa.....950 Carey...Karachi...9-10 M M & Co
Nankden .....1944 Austin .....M M & Co
Nerbudda.....1960 Butler .....M M & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nesir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Salveig.....2662 Tronies .....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon.....2830 Campbell .....K N & Co
Vauxhall .....2316 Bradbering.....Bombay Co
Vellore.....3168 Pattie .....T Morrison & Co
Zima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
O&E Eden Hall	3333	Masson	M' on	9-10	K K Co &
O&E Delhi	4383	Andrews	S'ghai	14-10	P & O Co
P Okhla	3436	Reddock	N F		M M & Co
G Naseri	911	LeMiere	Basreh	17-10	B & P S N & Co
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co
M Shah Allum	1913	Davison	Jeddah	10-10	E Tajbhoy
N Strathspy	2852	Osborn	P'delphia	10-10	R A Willis
O Kanzler	1864	Michelsen	Z'bar	12-10	A Shandes
Q Majidi	1857	Coates	Jeddah	9-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Mahanadi... 547 Ahmed...Mangalore...9-10 E S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia....3253 Kelso L'pool...11-10 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino ...2862 Genoa ...15-10 P & R S N Co
5 Ula .....3426 Hodgson..... N F...M M & Co
6 Culna ...3963 MacCalbam Antwerp 8-10 M M & Co
7 Yemen ...2555 Revill ...Jeddah...15-10 E Tajbhoy
12 Arabia.....4167 Leigh ...London 10-10 P & O C
15 Mayori Maru...2737 Handa ...Kobe ...9-10 N Y K
16 Atavi....3324 Hill...Jeddah...10-10 B & P S N Co

M W D D.

Bahadari .....329 Fakeera ...Repairing Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Okhla s	Beddock	Rangoon, Sept 24
	Lhasa s.....	Carey	Karachi, Oct 5
	Castalia s.....	Hamilton ...	Liverpool, &c

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Umsinga s	Robertson ...	Hamburg, &c
	Naderi s	Grey	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Eden Hall, Masson, for Mormugoa.
" Culna, Maclachlan, for Antwerp, &c.
" Kola, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Nera, for Noumia, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 4th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbean, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 5th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 19th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 6th instant at 10 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—10 bales wool, M Ramjeedas ; 100 bales canvas cuttings, P Bnimji ; 75 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 10 bales wool, Narmal Motta ; 28 bales wool, Hirji Metha and Co ; 15 cwts tallow, H A Oomer ; 500 cwts myrabollams G M Merchant and Co ; 1,310 cwts. myrabollams, 100 bales hemp, Rbjes Oomersey; 35 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 45 bales wool, R Tatar ; 40 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—35 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn ; 25 bales hemp D M Doongajee ; 44 cwts fishmaws 100 lbs tortoise shell K N Meanee and Co ; 4 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee and Co ; 8 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales skins, B Esmail.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—27 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 4 casks Indian condiments, H P Sethna and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—115 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—130 cwts coshew nuts, Nusservanji Bros and Co ; 60 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 998 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 3,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,999 cwts teelseed, 1,450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 75 tons old iron, 1,000 cwt linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES,

R Rubattino s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts linseed, 350 cwts castor seed C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—500 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 325 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 24 cwts storack, H Saboor ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—1,000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 1,250 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 1,400 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 544 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 100 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th October.

1. There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p m. this evening.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
2. There will be classfiring and practice shooting on the B B and C I Ry Volrs Range at Santa Cruz at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 10th instant.
Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-35 p.m.

H. E. E. PROCTER. Lieut.
Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 8th October.

465.—Detail for the week ending 10th instant.
To-day Thursday 8th inst—Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Non-Commissioned Officers.
Dress.—Drill, Order, Mufti.
Friday, 9th Inst.—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m
Dress—Mufti.
Saturday 10th inst—"C" Company will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 6 p.m.
Dress—Uniform, Drill Order Forage Caps.
466.—Musketry.—Friday 9th inst. The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.
Saturday 10th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O. C, "C" Coy. for Class firing.
Sunday 11th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Classfiring.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
467.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Pedang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 7th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	6	13	1	23	13
Teheran ...	7	13	25	1	nil.
Suez	7	14	20	nil.	33

NOTICE.

Turkish Route Right (7-10-08.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITH—October 3, at Mackay's Gardens, the wife of Mr. C. L. T. Griffith, of a daughter.
GUNNING—October 1, at Murree, the wife of Major Orlando Gunning, 35th Sikhs, of a son.
MARDON—October 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of E. J. Mardon, C. S., of a daughter.
NUTTING—October 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. H. B. Nutting, 5th Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL INNES—CAMPBELL—October 1, at Berhampore, Bengal, Norman MacLeod Mitchell-Innes, son of the late Gilbert Mitchell-Innes, Edinburgh, to Maude Campbell, second daughter of the late William Campbell, of Kurhurrie, Tirhoot.

DEATHS.

EVERARD—October 4, at Vepery, Madras, of cholera, Cuthbert Dunstan Everard, son of the late Captain J. J. H. Everard and Mrs. Everard, aged 22 years.
STANDLEY—October 4, at Madras, infant son (Edgar Richard), of Sergt. and Mrs. Standley, Ordnance Department, aged 5 months.

F. E. SIMS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 247.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m.; High water, 10-4m., 10-27a.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-16a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Home Street, 4 p. m.
Bandmann Theatre : "Our Navy and our Army," 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 10th Full Moon, 2h 33-4m. a. m. ; Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m. ; Oct. 11th, in Perigee, 9h. p. m.; Oct. 29th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, October 9.—P. and O. steamer "Persia," with English mails of the 25th September, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Adjourned meeting of University Senate re the Proposed Examination Hall, 5-45 p. m. Bombay City Police Club, Quadrille party, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 10-54m., 11-15a.; Low water, 4-26m. 4-54a.
Saturday, October 10.—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic meeting. Bandmann Theatre, Our Army and Navy, Matinee and evening. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Maharattas, at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m.; High water, 11-25m., Low water, 5-22m., 5-31a.
Sunday, October 11.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.; High water, 0-0m., 0-4a. Low water, 5-54m., 6-7a.
Monday, October 12. Alexandra Printing and Manufacturing Company, 69 Apollo Street, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water, 0-44m., 0-42a.; Low water, 6-34m., 6-13a.
Tuesday October 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 1-27m., 1-20a.; Low water, 7-15m., 7-19a.
Wednesday, October 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, extraordinary general meeting, 4-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Athletic meeting 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 2-10m., 1-58a; Low water, 7-58m., 7-55a.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of September was 935 of whom 746 were males and 189 females.

LUXMI NARAYEN TEMPLE FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair in connection with Shri Luxmi Narayen Temple commenced from yesterday at the Gowalia Tank Road and will continue for eight days.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of September was 2,165, daily average 72; total of new admissions 982 ; number of children vaccinated 48, Parsis 397, Hindus 472, and other castes 113.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During September the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3.108. Among them the number of new admission was 750; classified as follows:—Battias, 144, Vanias, 108, Brahmins, 99, Lohanas, 90, other castes, 309. The average daily attendance was 103.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—Balloo Ithu (20), a Hindu employed in the Electric Tramways Company was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday night. At the Tardeo siding Balloo was removing the conducting arm of a car standing on its buffer beam when he happened to touch the power handle of another car which was just behind it. It was set in motion and the man was jammed between buffers of the two cars. The ankle of left leg was injured.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel B. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day.

March .....Reconnaissance.....Hewitt
Selection .....Belle of New York ...Kerker
Valse .....Nuit Etoile .....Waldteufel
Cornet duet.....The Friendly Rivals...C Godfrey
Selection .....The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Dervish Chorus. An Oriental Scene.....Sebek
Spanish Serenade .....La Paloma .....Yradier
American Sketch .....Down South .....Myddleton

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.—An entire change of programme is being made to-night in the interesting series of films being shown by Wests "Our Navy and our Army." Miss Blanche Vundon is also changing her dances. The pictures to be exhibited this evening will include the Cavalry manœuvres held last August at Aldershot and the tournament by the R. F. A. held at Hilsea this year. An attack by torpedo boats on Portsmouth harbour will also be shown, this film terminating by shewing the torpedoes striking the ne[illegible] M. S. Dreadnought from which ironclad the[illegible]s are taken. Several new humorous pictures w[illegible] also be given for the first time in Bombay.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—A meeting of the Kitte Bhandari Community was held under the auspices of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandali in the Kitte Bhandari Hall at Durgadevi on the Dassera Holiday (5th October) at 3 p. m. under the Presidentship of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Padval and prizes were distributed to the boys who passed the elocution examination and to the girls who passed the sewing and knitting work examination. Songs were sung by boys to the accompaniment of a harmonium and speeches were made by Messrs. K. G. Padval, S. V. Keer, K. A Kelusker, S. K. Bole, R. B. Todanker, S. V. Kandalker S. K. Mayeker, R. R. Gangnaik, H. G. Waghdhare and R. G. Kulabh and the President also made a long encouraging speech. A vote of thanks to the Chair and the distribution of gold (Apta leaves), pan and flowers brought the proceedings to an end.

MATHARPACCADY READING AND SOCIAL CLUB.—The first Concert, as planned by the Entertainment Committee, was given by the members of the Club on Sunday last, on the occasion of the Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary on the Club premises when there was a large and appreciative audience, every available chair being occupied. All the members who took any part in the Concert, and all who helped with the training and otherwise, deserve great praise and credit. Special thanks are however due to Mr. J. M. Pereira who worked hard in erecting the Shamiana and for gaily decorating it with bunting, thus giving it a general aspect of festivity. Thanks are also due to Mr. T. Turner, our energetic Secretary, who bore the brunt of the whole Concert and took the leading part in its performance. Music—both vocal and instrumental, and friendly talk made up the entire programme concluded by a farce. The Nursery Rhymes by Messrs. F. Xavier, Mike Valladares, and T. Turner called forth the heartiest applause. The members of the Club are exceedingly gratified with the substantial sum realised.

CONVENIENCE FOR THE MILL HANDS.—Mr. Anandrao R. Talcherkar has addressed to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a well-written representation regarding the present condition of a section of the DeLisle Road and its footpaths, stretching to the Currey Road Railway station, etc. It is represented that the smallest shower of rain makes the foot-paths impassable. Even the slopes near curbstones of the main throughfare remain long narrow sheets of water for days together. The foot-paths are extremely muddy, exposing here and there sharp pebbles: and at places stagnant pools of water may be found in the immediate neighbourhood of which live the poor. Even the approaches to the Lower Parel Railway station have hollows full of stagnant water standing for days near the up-platform. The newly-built market on the DeLisle Road, north end, becomes nearly an island during the rains; and a row of stepping stones has to be used for access to the fish stalls, poor women in delicate condition are forced to dodge along these stones and present a pitiable sight. The market was erected for the convenience of the poor mill-hands in the locality, and yet access to the market has not been provided for them, etc.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

It was resolved to empower the Commissioner to accept the tender of Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co. for the supply of three air cylinders by Messrs. Walker Bros. required for the Love Erone Compressor station at a cost of Rs.8,937, this tender being the lowest of the five tenders received by the Commissioner.

Mr. Madhavdas Lakhmidas Kothari and others wrote a letter with reference to the arragements made by the Health Department for the remedying the nuisance caused by the location of dust-bin carts at the junction of Manerdas and Mody Streets.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Anandrao Talcherker inviting attention to the water-logged and unhealthy condition of DeLisle Road, and its footpaths, stating that the smallest shower of rain makes the footpaths impassable and that the newly-built market on DeLisle Road, north end, became as it were an island during the rains, adding that almost every year since 1905 the residents of the locality had appealed to the Commissioner for improving the footpaths and reclaiming stagnant pools but that only temporary relief had now and then been given ; that on their addressing the Commissioner this year on the subject they had been informed "that as the portion of the footpath complained of comes within the line of the DeLisle Road overbridge no permanent improvement such as paving can be suggested at present." And stating that this overbridge scheme was being matured for the last 15 years or more and that it should not interfere with long deferred improvements which according to his suggestions were (1) provision of a pucca footpath ; (2) proper drainage of the road sides ; (3) filling up hollows, etc., on public spots; (4) calling upon mill-owners and owners of private premises to fill up ponds and puddles on their premises; and (5) construction of a pucca road for access to fish stalls of the New Market. The applicant prays that these improvements may be effected before the next monsoon.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for report.

MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapoorji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Dr. L. J. Pinto, presided.

The following is the director's report :—

In submitting the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1908, your directors regret to say that, owing to very poor crop, your Bhavnagar and Mahuva Factories were kept closed, and a Pool was settled at these places. The total number of bales pressed by the Company this year, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

	1908		1907
Bhavnagar	Nil	against	Nil
Mahuva	184	"	1,7696
Kim	7,552	"	8330
Total	7,736	"	2,6026

The profit and Loss Account shows a credit balance of Rs. 4,541-6-9 (including the amount of balance of profit of last year). Your directors propose to carry forward this amount to next year's account.

The report was adopted. Dr. L. J. Pinto and Mr. Chatturbhuj Bhaichandbhai were re elected directors. Mr. Erachsha Pirojsha Master was re-appointed auditor. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

The shallow depression which appeared over the North Bay, confined the rainfall due to the Bay Monsoon to Burma, where it has been nearly general. Skies are heavily clouded, but depression is giving Northerly winds a the head of the Bay, with the result that in North-East India the weather has been dry and skies are almost clear, except on the Coast Districts.

There has been local rain and the skies are moderately clouded in South India ; in the rest of the country skies are clear and the air is generally drier and cooler than usual.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Lashio and Moulmein, two inches ; Tavoy and Tinnevelly, one and a half.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and local rain on the Coast Districts, at the head of the Bay and in South India.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday, 3rd Oct. 1908 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	70	15	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoo.....	51	2	Dabhoe	40	77
Valsurana	44	65	Sevalia	37	34
Palghur	71	73	Godhra	39	9
Gholwad	48	40	Patri	26	43
Daman.....	76	78	Limkhera	35	45
Bulsar	71	46	Dohad	21	29
Nansari	55	98	Amargush	30	30
Surat	44	61	Broach	22	57
Kim	86	27	Nagda	14	56
Broach.....	29	78	Rajpardi	38	55
Baroda.....	86	32	Bardoli	58	51
Mehmadabad	84	31	Nandbar	17	88
Ahmedabad	14	26	Nardana.....	13	79
Viramgam	17	0			

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (6th)	92·1	76·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (7th)	89·3	78·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	89·4	...	...	43·39
Lahore	95·1	66·2	...	30·46
Sirsa.....	95·3	68·6	...	21·04
Ambala	92·5	65·0	...	17·00
Delhi	93·7	74·2	...	37·69
Agra.....	92 5	70·0	...	32·89
Mainpuri.....	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	98·5	74·5	...	34·61
Cawnpore	95·9	67·5	...	32·41
Allahabad	92·6	68·0	...	32·93
Jacobabad	100·6	69·3	...	2·80
Karachi	83·0	74·0	...	5·61
Ajmer	90·4	73·2	...	33·41
Jaipur	95·2	64·1	...	35·01
Kotah	100·0?	70·6	...	39·62
Bhuj.....	95 1	69·5	...	11·45
Dwarka	85·3	77·7	...	13·35
Veraval	90·7	70·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	91·9	67·2	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para.....	96·6	68·5	...	23·96
Surat	95·4	69·1	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	98·6	70·7	...	32·51
Deesa	98·3	69·4	...	37·43
Neemuch.....	93·0	60·8	...	24·01
Indore	90·6	61·1	...	24·28
Jubbulpore	88·0	63·8	...	58·22
Saugor	88·6	63·5	...	44·13
Nowgong	91·1	61·9	...	36·96
Hoshangabad	91·2	66·1	...	48·81
Chanda.....	93·7	62·6	...	32·27
Akola	92·5	61·9	...	32·27
Amnoti	90·6	65·6	...	47·98
Nagpur.....	83·5	65·0	...	58 95
Chanda	87·2	66.1	...	46·11
Rhpur	89·3	77·4	...	52·20
Bombay	85·8	74·9	...	32·85
Ratnagiri.....	84·5	77·7	...	108·19
Mormugoa	81·3	...	...	136·22
Karwar	94·4	63·1	...	19·23
Malegaon.....	88·9	63·0	...	15·87
Ahamednagar.....	90·0	61·8	...	19·09
Poona	90·3	63·9	...	24·70
Sholapur	89·2	66·7	...	14·88
Bijapur	85·3	67·6	...	19·08
Belgaum	90·2	62·7	...	18·21
Aurangabad	90·4	72·7	...	52·03
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·3	67·2	...	26·78
Hyderabad	81·2	75·9	...	14·02
Mangalore	85·8	71·6	0·14	93·47
Calicut.....	86·7	77·3	...	76·45
Goshin	86·0	75·0	0·03	10·44
Colombo	89·3	75·1	...	20·25
Masulipatam	93·5	74·3	...	11·60
Bellary	95·7	77·1	...	16·77
Guddapah	90·0	75·5	...	16·32
Madras	84·8	67·3	...	12·86
Bangalore	89·9	72·8	0·24	4·18
Coimbatore	95·6	74·8	0·03	15·13
Trichinopoly	91·9	77·0	...	11·11

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the north and north-east but skies are clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal. Winds are westerly in the south-east Punjab and southerly to south-easterly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear over the whole division. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has become normal both during the day and at night. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now normal in Rajputana and in excess in Sind. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect at Karachi in the maximum and an excess at Ajmere in the minimum. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared at Dwarka and Rajkot but elsewhere skies continue clear. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in defect only at Indore and Surat while over the rest of the division it is equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature remains generally lower than usual. Winds are westerly to northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is equal to the average but the minimum remains lower than usual. Winds are northerly at Nagpur and south-easterly to westerly over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and moderately clouded in the south. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are east-north-easterly at Bombay, south-south-easterly at Ratnagiri ; calms prevail at Mormugoa and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Maximum temperature is equal to the average but the minimum is in defect in the Bombay Deccan. The air movement is light, almost all stations reporting calm.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in Sind and slowly in the Punjab and pressure is in moderate to large defect in these areas. This fact together with the appearance of cloud in the north of Upper India may be indicative of unsettled weather. Over the rest of the reporting area weather continues generally fine.

Weather is likely to be fine except for a few showers in South India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32·0 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 7th October was 29·897 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 86° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

A PHENOMENAL LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The New Journalism in China.

One singular and startling result of the diffusion of modern ideas since the Russo-Japanese war is the establishment of at least one journal in every one of the twenty-one provinces, of which the Chinese Empire now consists since the loss of Formosa.

Each of the most important centres—Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Canton—possesses at least a dozen dailies, nearly all of which are printed, not in the mandarin style, or language of the literati, but in the spoken vernacular. For the first time in the history of the most venerable of empires the masses of the people can become immediately acquainted with current events and also with the spirit of criticism.

The new journalism is amazingly aggressive. Although in Peking there still no guarantee against capricious punishment by the supreme despotic authority, the reporters of the papers penetrate into the Palace precincts. One of these organs promptly told of the sickness of the Emperor and of the Empress Dowager when both happened to be [illegible] giving a perfectly correct list of the enormous gifts which the aged Prince Tsing—"doyen" of the Imperial family—had received on his anniversary ; and the writer did not hesitate to explain that this rapacious noble had constrained the various attaches to present him with liberal tokens of their esteem. Other organs indulged in clever satire on the Prince in the shape of ironical verses, which caused general amusement.

The new critics are just now sharply assailing the whole nation collectively for its inveterate and grotesque credulity, concerning spirits. Even the philosophy of Confucius is the subject of discussion on which formerly no one would have ventured. The keynote of this journalistic independence was struck in the papers issued from within the foreign concessions at Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, and Hankow. Some of these, especially the "Universal Gazette" of Shanghai, and two or three Tientsin organs published in the Japanese concession, are anti-mandarin, and even anti-dynastic articles are published with impunity. The favourite formula is "China for the Chinese." Patriotism and impatience of foreign exploitation constitute the dual accent to be noted in every column.

The recent instrusion of Japanese pri

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—On the 29th September we published a protest from 68 Indian gentlemen against the choice of Madras as the meeting place of the 24th Indian National Congress. The signatories to this belated protest explain that "since the hurried formation of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee the other day, and its rapid decision and action in inviting the Congress to hold its session in Madras," they have been endeavouring to discover the feeling of the people on the subject and that, having satisfied themselves that there is a general feeling that "the proposal of the Committee was inexpedient and would, if carried out, instead of serving the national cause at this crisis, seriously complicate the situation," they feel bound to request the Committee to desist from further action in the matter. Before we discuss the advisability of the Congress being held inMadras there are some points in this protest which must be noticed. The signatories to this document speak of the haste with which the Provincial Congress Committee has acted but, as will be seen from the letter of the Secretaries which we publish in another column, there does not seem to have been any undue haste in the proceedings. In the middle of April last, the Convention at Allahabad drew up the new regulations necessitated by the split in the Congress at Surat. Those rules were sometime afterwards given publicity, and we believe that persons qualified to serve on the Provincial Committee were individually invited to sign the declaration required under the new Constitution and to join the Provincial Committee. Pending the formation of this Committee, the Sub-Committee appointed at Surat continued to act. In August, the rules of the Madras Provincial Committee were framed, and about a month ago that Committee resolved to invite the Congress to Madras. Throughout this period there were no protests, except such as emanated from persons unwilling to accept the new Constitution, and to these no attention could properly be paid. It is not, it seems, the Provincial Committee which has been hasty but the objectors who have been too tardy, and the explanation given to-day by the Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee ought to remove any misconceptions which prevail

The point is however, of small importance, and we pass on to questions of greater consequence. It was laid down at Allahabad that "the President and Secretaries of the Convention Committee should, in consultation with the Secretaries of the several Provincial Committees, arrange for the holding of a meeting of the Congress during Christmas next." It is clear, therefore, that a session of the Congress must take place much as the Extremists who had no part in the proceedings at Allahabad, would like any meeting of the Congress to be postponed until if ever a reconciliation of the two parties is effected by compromise. Some of those whose names are attached to the protest under notice are not known as prominent or even unconspicuous Congressmen, and may be opposed to the new Constitution but many of the signatories have been associated with the Congress in one capacity or another, and it is to be presumed that they are ready to obey its rules and further its efforts. These gentlemen must be assumed to be desirous of avoiding an hiatus in the activity of the Congress such as will in all probability occur if it cannot meet in Madras, and they must be aware that, for various reasons, other Provinces are not prepared to invite the Congress, while it is naturally expected that Madras will take its turn again after five years in providing a meeting place for the Congress. And yet they object to the action of the Madras Provincial Committee in inviting the Congress.

BROADER VIEWS.

So far we have considered the matter purely from the point of view which members of the Congress who have loyally accepted the new Constitution might be expected to adopt. But it is necessary to look at it from a broader and more independent view point. Those who posted against the invitation of the Congress to Madras are of opinion that in some way a session in Madras will "seriously complicate the situation" and "positively injury national interests." The protest is so vaguely worded that the dangers apprehended are left to be conjectured but we infer from it and from the comments of a sympathetic local Indian contemporary that an intensification of the unrest in Southern India is the main danger to be feared. This concern for the tranquillity of the Presidency is a sudden and surprising development. The Presidency, we learn from the journal referred to, is in a state in which a political gathering would be sufficient to cause, if not grave disorders, at least a serious complication of the situation. A few weeks ago, however, certain persons were pleased to assert that there was absolutely nothing in the temper of the people which would justify apprehensions as to their conduct, and among those who uttered these assurances were some who now declare solemnly that the utmost circumspection and total cessation of political work is necessitated by the gravity of the situation. They can hardly pretend that recent events have produced this remarkable and rapid change in the attitude of the people, for the only event which could have had any effect on public feeling has been the discontinuance of judicial proceedings against a journalist, an act of clemency which has been warmly welcomed by the people. It is, of course, true that there is unrest and that the seditious propaganda is fairly actively carried on in certain quarters; but there is probably less lawlessness and disloyal agitation in the Presidency to-day than there has been at any time since the campaign of sedition began last year.

And here it may well be asked why some persons who have professed their inhability to discern any danger to the country in the vapourings of irresponsible agitators should be so apprehensive of the effect of holding in Madras a meeting of Indians who have explicitly pledged themselves to constitutional aims and legitimate methods. When the students of Madras or the mill-hands of Tuticorin were lectured on the desirability of ending the British "Raj", the apologists were quick to assert that was a distant ideal, the contemplation of which was conducive to good citizenship. But when constitutional reforms are to be discussed under proper rules the peace of the Presidency is said to be threatened. No doubt, even in a Congress composed of persons who have accepted Colonial self-government as a goal and constitutional agitation as a method, there are speakers whose criticism is apt to become intemperate and whose views are perverse. But it is ridiculous to suppose that the indiscretions and exaggerations of a few such speakers, who are pledged to the policy of co-operation with the Government and do not desire to weaken British authority in India, will debauch the public mind. After the treason that has been preached in many parts of the Presidency, the utmost excess of which the Moderates may be guilty, must seem timid and harmless doctrine. The "serious complication" which is feared, is we suspect, no complication, but rather simplification. If the Congress is held now without the Extremists the breach between the two parties will be made permanent whereas, if things are allowed to drift on, there may be some sort of a reconciliation. Thus, there is reason to believe, is what underlies the touching and suddenly developed concern for the tranquillity of thePresidency which is being displayed by some who object to theCongress being held in of thoseMadras,

A LATER OPINION.

In a susbsequent issue the "Madras Mail" says :—In discussing the protest against the invitation of the Indian National Congress to Madras, in our issue of the second instant, we expressed the belief that some of those who signed that document were agitating against the holding of the Congress in Madras merely in the hope of preventing a session until if ever, the line of cleavage between Moderates and Extremists was obliterated or obscured by compromise. One of the most prominent objectors, Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, C.I.E., an ex-president of the Congress, seems however, to have signed the protest in ignorance of certain facts, knowledge of which altogether removes his objections. Writing to the Secretaries of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, in acknowledgement of the letter which they issued on the 2nd instant, Mr. Ananda Charlu says:—"I beg to acknowledge the copy of the Committee's reply sent to me. There are set forth in it one or two facts which I was not aware of when I agreed to sign the protest, and a knowledge of which would have absolutely prevented my having been a party to it. Now that my misgivings are at an end, I heartily re-echo the wish of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji that all true Congress-men will join hands and manfully work to render the Madras session of the Congress, under the constitution settled at Allahabad, as complete a success as they could make it." (We understand that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has joined the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and has signed the Creed of the Conventien.) It is likely enough that among the other objectors there are some who protested merely because, like Mr Ananda Charlu, they were unaware of all the circumstances under which the Provincial Congress Committee acted, and since the Secretaries' letter has removed miscenceptions these objectors may reasonably be expected to follow the example now set them.

But those who hope to suspend the Congress until the restrictions on membership imposed at Allahabad are withdrawn, will doubtless continue to agitate. They can, however, scarcely expect to win many supporters when their reasons for objecting to a session of the Congress in Madras are put forward in so discreetly veiled a form. Their supporters in the Press are more explicit but not more convinced. The only arguments that are advanced by them are that a session of the Congress in Madras will intensify the unrest and that the authorities are highly suspicious of such gatherings. The first argument we have in our previous article dealt with sufficiently. To us it seems preposterous to argue that after sedition has been preached for months in various part of the Presidency the discussions of a body which is pledged to constitutional aims and legitimate methods will intensify unrest. If the gathering of persons who have explicity accepted British paramountcy and bound themselves to refrain from unconstitutional agitation is likely to spread sedition, the country must be in a state which can only be remedied by the absolute prohibition of political discussion of any kind, and those who use the argument we are criticising would be the last to admit this logical inference from their statements. As for the suggestion that the authorities, in pursuance of their "Machiavellian" policy, are not likely to distinguish between the Congress and the heterogenous and uncontrolled audiences of itinerant sedition-mongers, nothing more unjustifiable has been written on the subject. Such calumnies of the Government are the last resource of those who have no convincing arguments to offer. The most credulous will decline to believe that the Government who did not interfere with the Congress in the days when it contained persons of revolutionary views will hinder its proceedings at a time when such persons have been excluded from its deliberations.

THE FOREIGN LEGIONS.

The "Statesman" [illegible] question has recently been raised in connection with the French Army, which is of more than European importance. Some of our readers may perhaps remember that in the Crimean War, the French Army was reinforced by a contingent of Turcos or Arab troops recruited in Algeria. They fought as well as their whiter comrades, and attracted great admiration from impartial onlookers. In the Franco-German War of 1870, again, Frances made use of her Algerian subjects, and several regiments of Turcos fought well against the Germans. At the time some protest was made by the Germans against this use of coloured troops in European war, but the French, as far as our memory serves, took no notice of the complaint. A new development is now contemplated. In consequence of the recent reduction of the term of military service in France from three years to two, the French Government finds that the Army has been reduced by about fifty thousand men. It was anticipated that this deficiency would be made good by re-enlistments, but in practice the re-enlistments are very few. The conscript soldier is not so much in love with the service which he is compelled to perform that he will voluntarily accept it. On the other hand, Algeria still continues to furnish by voluntary enlistment, four regiments of magnificent soldiers. In view of this fact, an official Commission has recently been appointed to consider whether the Algerian contingent could not be increased, either by establishing compulsory service in Algeria or by some other means.

The objections to compulsory service are discussed by General Zurlinden in the "Figaro," and certainly appear to us to be conclusive. The Algerians are a proud race whom the French had the greatest difficulty in conquering, and it is extremely improbable that they would submit to the establishment of compulsory service without a further struggle. Nor, on the other hand, would the French colonies in Algeria welcome such a step, for it would logically involve the concession of universal suffrage and the European population would he then outvoted by the Arabs. The only excuse for putting forward such a proposition is that to increase the standing Army in Algeria by means of voluntary enlistment would cost a good deal of money. The enlistment would have to be for a lengthy period to induce recruits to join, and this would not only involve increased expense for pay, but also a large capital outlay for additional barracks. The report of the Commission will shortly be published, and General Zurlinden confidently expects that in spite of the cost which voluntary enlistment involves, no attempt will be made to subject Algeria to the French system of conscription. Apart from the purely French and Algerian issues at stake, the question is one of very great interest, in view of the attempt made by white colonists in all parts of the world to treat colored races as inferior to themselves. If a great country like France finds it necessary to appeal to her coloured subjects for assistance against another white Power, it will not be easy to maintain even in Europe the theory of the unchallengeable superiority of the white races.

THE COST OF QUININE.

The "PIONEER":—The demand for quinine in India at the present time is exceptionally great, and the stock would soon be exhausted if it were not replenished from Europe. Private importers are known to have sent urgent indents home. Fortunately, manufacturers and chemists are over-stocked in England, prices are low, and ample supplies are available. One large firm has been quoting at 7½d. to 8d. per ounce, or the equivalent of between eight and nine rupees per pound, which contrasts in a remarkable way with the price quoted by the Government Quinologist in India, fifteen rupees per pound. We would suggest that at the present time, when malaria has to be fought against all over Northern India and in Bengal, a big reduction in price should be made. Ten rupees per pound when 500lb, are taken, and even lower rates for still larger quantities, might be instituted. In many instances it is found that the people prefer their Quinine in tabloid form, and it should be possible in future years to arrange for imports in this shape. The expense will be slightly more, but the effects likely to be gained will justify the additional outlay.

CATHOLICS AND THE KING'S OATH.

"An Outrageous Formula."

LORD LLANDAFF'S PROTEST AT THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

AT the meeting of the Eucharistic Congress, on the afternoon of September 10th, the chief paper was entitled "The Royal Declaration," and was read by Lord Llandaff.

He said the first public act of every Sovereign who ascends the Throne of this country was one from which every generous mind must recoil. He was obliged by law, on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament, sitting on his throne in the House of Peers, in the presence of the assembled Lords and Commons, to make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the following Declarations :—

"I. A. B., solemnly and sincerely, in presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous; and I do solemnly in the presence of God profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted to me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or, without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof although the Pope or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever should dispense with or cancel the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

By this outrageous formula the Sovereign was required to profess his repudiation of certain Catholic doctrines which had no political significance, and no bearing on the proper exercise of the Royal power. He was required to vouch his sincerity in this profession by a clause which obviously assumed that he was capable of mental reservation and which was insulting to him if he were an honest man, and futile if he were not since a person capable of mental reservation on his oath would be capable of mental reservation on the alouse directed against it. He was also required to profess his disbelief in a Catholic Church had never asserted; and he had put into his mouth a false statement of Catholic doctrine when he was called upon to say that the "adoration" of the Virgin Mary and the Saints was "now used in the Church of Rome." When they remembered that the Sovereign, at the time of his or her accession might be a person of tender years, there was something grotesque in the notion that this "ex-cathedra" denunciation of solemn and mysterious doctrines should be uttered by childish lips.

ORIGIN OF THE DECLARATION.

The history of this Declaration increased the bitterness of feeling which it aroused. It was first introduced in a statute of the reign of Charles II. (30 Car, II., St. 2) passed at the time when the whole nation was in a frenzy of irrational passion and discreditable panic in which the English qualities of good sense and moderation seemed to have given place to blind credulity and bloodthirsty violence. Titus Oates, a man of blemished character, invented the details of a Popish plot to assassinate the King and subvert by force the Protestant Government of the country, with the help of foreign princes. Oates was afterwards supported by a convicted swindler, William Bedloe. In spite of the gross contradictions and improbabilities of their tale, the statements of these men were accepted as gospel by the public. The gaols were filled with Catholics, whose houses were searched and their papers seized. Unscrupulous statesmen, like Lord Shaftesbury, sought popularity by fanning the flame of popular fury. Judges and juries forgot all decency in their eagerness to convict Catholics accused of participation in the plot; and much innocent blood was shed on the scaffold. It was in this condition of the public mind that the statue of 1678 was passed for the purpose of excluding Catholics from Parliament, from the Court, and from public offices of trust. It is perhaps not surprising that it bore traces of the passionate excitement of the time and contained a formula couched in terms of studied violence and insult. Ten years afterwards the reign of James II. came to an end. The Convention summoned by the Prince of Orange declared that it was inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant nation to be governed by a Popish King; but they prescribed no test by which the religious belief of the King could be ascertained. Accordingly when the Bill of Rights was passed in 1689 (1 Will. and Mary S. 2, c. 2) Parliament took the formula which was ready to its hand in the Act of Charles II., and required the Sovereign to make the Declaration it contained. Another period of eleven yeas elapsed; and the failure of issue of Princess Anne led Parliament to pass the Act of Settlement (12 and 13 Will. III. c. 2) by which the succession to the British Crown was conferred on the descendante of the Princess Sophia "being Protestants" and the Sovereigns of this line were required to make the same declaration as that prescribed by the Bill of Rights In consquence of this legislation every British Sovereign from Queen Anne and to his Majesty Edward VII. had been obliged on his accession to repeat the formula which, in the words of Lingard owed its origin "to the perjuries of an impostor and the delusion of a nation." Edgland stood alone in this respect. In no other civilized country, neither in Protestant States such as Prussia and America, nor in Catholic States such as Austria and France, was it thought necessary to put into the mouth of the Sovereign or President a controversial utterance of this kind, or to search his conscience by a religious test. The reasons which explained, if they did not excuse, the original imposition of this test had long ceased to exist. When the Bill of Rights was enacted, James II. had only just been driven from the country. He seemed likely to reassert his claim to the throne with the support of Louis XIV. The Battle of the Boyne had not yet been fought. And as the country was firmly resolved not to have a Catholic King, Parliament adopted a form of Declaration which no Catholic could take. Again, when the Act of Settlement was passed there were still "Popish Pretenders, whose claims to the throne were active and alive, and were soon after asserted in arms. This state of things had entirely passed away. There were no Catholic pretenders to the throne remaining; and the extinction of the line of James II. had made the Declaration unmeaning and superfluous.

SAFEGUARDS TO THE PROTESTANT SUCCESSION.

It could not be successfully argued that the making of this Declaration was necessary to secure the Protestant succession to the Crown, upon which the Protestants of this country insisted as a cardinal principle of our Constitution. The Protestant succession was safeguarded by other and independent securities. The Coronation Oath was settled soon after the revolution by a statute (1 Will. and Mary, S. 3, c. 6) which required the Sovereign to give an affirmative answer on oath to the following question :—"Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, and the Protestant reformed Religion established by law? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?" By the Bill of Rights it was enacted (1 Will. and Mary, S. 22, c. 2, 59) that any person who shall be reconciled or shall hold Communion with the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish religion, or shall marry a Papist, shall be for ever incapable to inherit or possess the Crown; and in every such case the people of these realms are absolved from their allegiance, and the Crown and Government are to descend on such person or persons, being Protestants, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same in case the person holding Communion with Rome, or marrying a Papist, were naturally dead. The Act of Settlement (12 and 13 Will. III., S. 2, c. 2) applied these enactments to the descendants of the Electress Sophia, who now occupied the British Throne. It also enacted (S. 3) that :—"Whosoever shall hereafter come to the possession of the Crown of England shall join in Communion with the Church of England, as by law established." These enactments appeared to afford ample security for the Protestant succession to the Crown. They were far more efficacious than the Declaration, for they covered the whole life of the Sovereign; whereas the Declaration only gave assurance of his belief at the moment when it was uttered.

ALTERED POSITION OF CATHOLICS.

The altered position of Catholics had made the Declaration still more indecorous. When the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement were passed Catholics were excluded from both Houses of Parliament, from the civil and Military offices and from the liberal professions. Their religion was proscribed, and was in itself an offence against the law. While the penal laws were in force an outrage in words to the religious beliefs of Catholics was a matter of comparatively small importance. Now, by the liberality of Parliament, all this was altered. The Catholic religion was sanctioned by law. The doctrines which the Declaration condemned were lawfully taught and professed by millions of his Majesty's subjects. The Parliament to which the Declaration was addressed contained many Catholic members, whose public duty called upon them to stand round the Sovereign, while he was compelled to utter words which offended their most sacred convictions. It was what recalling that up to the year 1867, certain holders of high office, the Lord Chancellors of England and of Ireland, the Chancellors of the Universities, and some others were also required to make this Declaration, as those offices were not intended to be open to Roman Catholics. In 1867 an Act was passed (30 and 31 Vict., c. 63). by which all subject of the realm were relieved from the necessity of making the Declaration as a qualification for holding any civil office The Act at the same time declared that Roman Catholics should not be enabled to hold any of the offices for the enjoyment of which it was then necessary to make the Declaration. The result had been perfectly satisfactory. No Roman Catholic had been enabled by the abolition of the Declaration to intrude into any of the reserved offices. The Protestant holders of those offices had been relieved from the necessity of giving offence to their Catholic fellow subjects. The Sovereign alone remained subject to this painful necessity.

MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH DECLARATION.

The Catholic peers had since 1901 made several attempts to get rid of this "relic barbarism." In that year on the motion of Lord Harries, a committee of Protestant peers was appointed to revise the Declaration. This Committee concluded their labours in one short sitting, without consulting a single Catholic or ascertaining what the Catholic feeling on this subject was. They struck out the epithets "superstition" and "idolatrous." they condensed the offensive clause concerning equivocation and mental reservation into one word, by making the Sovereign say that he made the Declaration and every part of it "unreservedly." But they served the repudiation of the doctrine of Transubstantiation, of the invocation or adoration of Saints, and of the Sacrifice of the Mass. It seemed not to have occurred to the members of the Committee that what made the Declaration an offence and a grievance to Catholics was precisely his repudiation and condemnation of doctrines which they held sacred made by the Sovereign publicly, audibly, before his assembled Parliament, on the most solemn ceremonial occasion of his reign. There were scores of creeds held by different subjects of his Majesty, the doctrines of which he, as a member of the Church of England, was bound to disbelieve. But he was not required to condemn the doctrines of the Calvinist or the Unitarian, or to disseciate himself from the creed of the Baptist or the Brahmin. It was the Catholic faith alone, held by so many of his ancestors, which was singled out for exceptional treatment and contemptuous repudiation. Whether that repudiation was accompanied with scurrilous epithets or not was comparatively unimportant. The epithets were implied in the public and solemn condemnation of the doctrines, which was the real grievance. The Catholic peers preferred to leave the Declaration unamended, in all its original courseness, rather than accept an expurgated version which would amount to a deliberate reaffirmation by the Parliament of the twentieth century of the anti-Catholic spirit of the seventeenth century. The third reading of the Government Bill was carried in the House of Lords, the Catholic peers voting against it. But the Government dropped the Bill and never presented it to the House of Commons. In 1903, Lord Grey introduced a Bill in the House of Lords to abolish the Declaration altogether. This was the best solution of the question. It relieved the Sovereign from almost the last religious test which remained in our legislation. The Bill was supported in a closely reasoned and eloqnent speech by Lord Grey, but was rejected on the second reading by a majority of 109 against 62, of whom 25 were Catholic peers. In 1904 another attempt was made to remedy this long standing grievance. The Duke of Norfolk moved a resolution, which recited the ample securities provided by the Act of Settlement to ensure the Protestant succession to the Crown and the needless offence given by the Royal Declaration to many millions of loyal subjects of his Majesty, and invited the House to express its opinion that the Declaration ought to be amended so as not to include the condemnation or repudiation of specific doctrines which form part of the conscientious belief of any of his Majesty's subjects. The Duke of Northumberland moved what was called the previous question, a Parliamentary device which enabled the House to decide that it would not allow the original motion to be put to the vote. This was carried by 103 votes to 26; and therefore the Duke of Norfolk's resolution was not submitted to the House at all. In 1906 a Bill was introduced, and read a first time in the House of Lords, by which a new form of Declaration was substituted for the obnoxious form in the Act of Settlement. The Sovereign by this new from declared his membership of the Church of England, his belief in her Articles and formularies, and his determination to uphold the enactments which secure the Protestant succession to the throne. The approach of a general election prevented any further progress being made with this Bill. Since that time the education question has been the prominent one. Catholics and members of the Church of England had stood side by side in defending the cause of definite religious education in elementary schools. It was thought by many leading Catholics that the moment was inopportune for reviving the subject of the Royal Declaration which must always be one of sore controversial bitterness. He was one of those who hoped that before long some fresh attempt might be made to get rid of what the late Lord Salisbury rightly described as a "stain upon the Statute-book."

The Duke of Norfolk said that the Declaration was an outrageous and blasphemous collection of words and phrases most revolting to every Catholic and knowing how deeply painful it must have been to their beloved Sovereign to have to make it (cheers), they well might ask why the good sense of the English people did not sweep it away. The difficulty was that while he believed the majority of the people would like to see the Declaration abolished, the Protestant mind of the country desired some form of words in order, it was said, to safeguard the Protestant succession. But, as Lord Llandaff had pointed out, there were other and ample safeguards to the Protestant succession, and it was a gross insult to the Sovereign to go beyond those safeguards, and to say, as some Protestants said—"Oh, yes, the Sovereign may say he is a Protestant but how do we know he is; and, accordingly, we must call upon him to pronounce such awful blasphemies, and if he is a Catholic he will not have the conscience to do it." If the Sovereign were an honest man the Declaration was not necessary, and if he were not an honest man no form of clap-trap declarations or assertions could have any effect. (Cheers.) He appealed to the generous English people to remove the cruel wrong done to Catholics by the Declaration.

A RECORD BAG.

TWENTY POLAR BEARS IN TEN DAYS.

Mr. C. V. H. Pell, F.R.G.S., and a big game smiter on the hip and thigh order, recently returned to his home in Oxford and has been giving the English papers some of the incidents of his five weeks' trip into the Arctic regions. He had with him nine others Germans, and they got within twenty miles of Franz Josef Land 3,000 miles from England.

"In ten consecutive days," said Mr. Pell, "we shot twenty great Polar bears, some of them over eight feet long, thirty-nine seals, one walrus and a number of Arctic foxes. This is an absolutely record bag for so short a time. The value of the twenty bears' skins when dressed would be about £200." Mr. Pell described how becoming separated from two companions on the ice, he encountered and shot a couple of the Polar bears in the space of a few seconds.

"Directly they saw me, the two awkward brutes bore down in my direction at a shambling run. At fifty yards I fired at the first with my Manser rifle. The bear fell dead. But the other did not retreat. Instead, it made a dash for me.

"Firing again, I struck it in the hindquarters, but only succeeded in wounding it. Fortunately, instead of coming upon me before I could reload the bear turned with a snarl and began to bite furiously at its wound. This gave me a moment's respite, and I managed to shoot it dead.

"Herr de Gisbert, the organiser of the expedition, was charged by a wounded bear, and narrowly escaped. He killed the animal when it was only a few yards away from him.

"Our hunting methods were as follows: A look out man, stationed with a telescope in a crow's nest upon the mast of our steamer, first sighted our quarry for us. Then we set off across the ice in pursuit. When we came up with a bear we lay down upon the ice and flapped our arms up and down. This manœuvre led the bears to imagine that we were seals and caused them to approach within range.

"The hardships of the sport were considerable. The temperature was several degrees below zero, and an icy north wind made it seem frightfully cold. But we had one compensation it was as light during the night-time as in the day; and were able to shoot during the whole of the twenty-four hours.

"We took enough food with us consisting of canned meats, vegetables, and bottled beers and wines, to last for a year, as there is always a danger of being wedged in an ice fle.

"As an indication of this, I may mention that as we were returning towards land in our little steamer, a 450-ton craft, we found that the channel through which we were passing had become closed by ice immediately ahead of us. As it might have taken us many months to discover another clear channel, our captain decided to try and break through the ice. The steamer's engines were reversed. Then at full speed ahead, we charged the ice. The ship's bow struck it with a tremendous impact and, to our joy, a crack began to appear, which widened until we were able to steer through to clear water.

"Then fogs beset us, and we were in peril from great floating icebergs, some of which towered 360ft. high above the deck of our vessel. But we managed to reach Trondhjem, in Norway, which was our base of operation, without disaster."

"MAX" writes in "Capital":—"I learn that Sir Roper Lethbridge is contemplating another excursion to Ceylon and India to collect funds for the Anti-Tea Duty Leagues, of which moribund concern he is the President. There appears to be no escape from the infliction of his "jehad," and it is just as well to consider what it means. Every intelligent student of current politics realises that there is no possible chance of a further reduction of the British import duty on tea for many years to come; and everybody interested in tea knows that the trade does not want a reduction. It is really wicked of Sir Roper to ask tea planters in India to subscribe to such an object, but it will be worse than silly if they give to his asking. Nobody would grudge Sir Roper his projected picnic if he would but abandon his foolish adherence to a lost cause. Why not exert his influence with the Planting Associations to organise a campaign for the capture of Germany, where the Kaiser is trying so hard to substitute tea for beer in the Army." The "Indian Planters Gazette" concurs.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Agents for India—

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Sole proprietors were formerly associated with, and sold under the name of, Sir JAMES CLARK, The Queen's Physician, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE LALBHOY MOHANLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, appeared on behalf of Madhoji Thackersey, petitioning creditor, and applied for an order of adjudication in insolvency.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the insolvents, said that their shop was running and business was going on as usual. During the May vacation, a similar application was made to the Chief justice, and as the insolvents were prepared to oppose it, the matter was allowed to stand over. Mr. Taleyarkhan submitted that due notice ought to be given to his clients.

On Mr. Taleyarkhan undertaking not to part with the outstandings, a rule nisi to show cause was granted.

RE MEGHRAJ GANGABUX.

The Hon. Mr. Jurdine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared in support of the rule which had been granted for the revocation of the adjudication order. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell; and Mr. Rustom Wadia for another creditor to oppose the rule.

Mr. Jardine asked for a fortnight's adjournment, saying that the insolvent had settled with all his creditors except Mr. Wadia's client, whose claim the insolvent did not admit, and was prepared to deposit Rs. 2,500 in Court in respect of it.

Mr. Wadia said that his client claimed Rs. 11,000 in all, certain hundies having become due after the filing of the suit.

Mr. Kirkpatrick also opposed the application.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, adjourned the matter until after the October vacation.

RE DAMODER JIVANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to file a fresh petition.

RE LALUBHOY CHAGANLAL.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdar, and Chotubhai appeared on behalf of Mr. Vithaldas Munchashanker, a judge of the Bhownagar State, and applied for the cancellation of the order for his examination as a witness under section 36 of the Insolvency Act. Mr. J. D. Dawar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared on behalf of the official Assignee to oppose the application.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, cancelled the order for the examination of Mr. Vithaldas and issued a commission for the same to Bhownagar.

RE G. G. CRAIG.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extention of the provisional interim order granted to the insolvent. Counsel said that the insolvent had filed his schedule and had served notices to the creditors. There were some upcountry creditors, and the insolvent had not been able to serve them. His Lordship extended the interim order for a week.

RE VIRJI KHETSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained leave to file a schedule.

RE KESSOWJI MOTI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent, was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE JEHANGIR DOSABHOY MODY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Govindji Poonja, Abdul Kayum Mahomedali and another, Ramchandra Nanabhai Kothare, Pathan Dadakhan Pathan, Anandrao Bedur and another, Pardhan Mitha, Mahomedmiya Alimiya, Purshotum Ramchandra, Balkrishna Babaji, Nurotam Khimji Joshi, Abdul Razak, Abdul Sahib, Edalji Pallonji Pagdiwala, Krishnarao Gangaram, Sharif Ahmed Kokni, and Sittaram Parshotum and another.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Undue Influence.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant Vaidya Mafatlal Motilal, sued Bai Ganga, original defendant and respondent, to recover certain ornaments and other property. Mr. U. K. Trivedi and the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. Branson with Mr. L. A. Shah. Plaintiff sued, on the strength of a deed of settlement, to recover certain gold and silver ornaments and money in cash, which the defendant had withdrawn from the Police Court of Ahmedabad and certain silver pots, in all worth Rs. 2,?99 and to recover possession of certain houses and lastly to obtain a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from offering any obstruction to his holding possession of the said property. The defendant, on the other hand, contended that the document sued upon was not proved but was fraudulent and so the plaintiff can maintain no suit on it. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who rejected the plaintiff's claim. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that the suit was originally brought by Mafatlal, who was great-grandson of the brother of one Mathuradas, against Bai Ganga, who was the daughter-in-law of Mathuradas, being the widow of his son Girdharlal. On the 3rd February 1903, a document was executed by Girdharlal and Bai Ganga in favour of Mafatlal by which certain arrangements were made for the maintenance of Bai Ganga and the control of the whole of the property, which was the subject of the document, was made over to Mafatlal. Girdarlal and Bai Ganga, at the time this document was entered into, were not on good terms. For some time past their relations had been strained on account of Girdharlal's second marriage to Narbada and their disputes had culminated at the commencement of 1903 in a charge being preferred by Bai Ganga against Girdharlal of breaking open her safe and removing certain valuable articles therefrom. The instructions for the complaint to the pleader were given on Bai Ganga's behalf by Mafatlal and he it was who settled with the pleader for payment of his fees, and he appears to have assisted Bai Ganga throughout the dispute. Girdharlal at that time was ill and he died in March 1903. Mafatlal was not only a relation of Girdharlal and Bai Ganga but had from his earliest boyhood been very closely associated with them, for he had lived with them for a period of 14 years, and being trained as a native physician, had actually assisted in the Druggist's shop, which was kept by Girdharlal. Besides being ill at this time, Girdharlal had for sometime past, according to a reliable evidence in the case, been addicted to smoking ganja and was in consequence a man of rather weak intellect. These being the relations of the parties, the document executed is largely in favour of Mafatlal. He now comes as plaintiff in the suit to enforce that agreement against Bai Ganga who says that it was obtained by misrepresentation and is not binding on her.

The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit holding that Girdharlal executed the document under the influence of threats, which Mafatlal was able to hold out, in consequence of the prosecution which was pending against him and that Bai Ganga being an illiterate woman was induced to execute the document through the influence and misrepresentations of Mafatlal. In conclusion their Lordships said "we think that it is the case in which undue influence was used both towards Bai Ganga and towards Girdharlal to obtain the execution of this document and therefore we confirm the decree with costs and dismiss the appeal."

A MEDICAL DIARY IN PENCIL.

A complaint was made before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, some days ago, by Mr. A. E. Boyd, Assistant Collector in charge of the Customs Preventive Service, that Dr. Suntok Nanaboy Dawar, medical officer on board the pilgrim ship "Pherozi," which came up to Bombay from Jeddah with pilgrims, had kept his medical diary of the voyage in pencil, and not in ink, as he was bound to do. Dr. Suntok applied for a revision of the conviction and sentence to the High Court. Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan, Pleader, appeared for the doctor; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton, who disposed of the application, held that there was nothing either in the Pilgrim Ships Act 14 of 1895, or in the rules lawfully framed under it and having the force of law, that the medical diary should be written in ink only, and that one written in pencil could not be in conformity with the rules. The conviction and sentence were set aside; and the fine, if paid, was to be refunded.

DECREE AGAINST A SEED MERCHANT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting in the Bombay High Court, has disposed of an ex parte case, in which Mon. Maxim Gerard constituted attorney for Mon. Emile Van Cuyek, sought to recover from Leherchand Kapurchand, a dealer in castor seed, rapeseed, etc., monies due on a current account. Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjishah and Sunderdas, appeared for Van Cuyek a merchant and commission agent of Antwerp in Belgium. Defendant had sold goods for future delivery. He failed to carry out certain contracts, and overdrew drafts. His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 25,000 in favour of the plaintiff, with interest.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at about [illegible] in a godown in the old Mody Street. A scene of wild excitement and confusion followed, as the locality in which the fire broke out is one of the most thickly-populated in the city. Smoke was seen issuing from the building by the employees of the "Sanj Vartman" Electric Printing Press, which is situated immediately behind. Information was given to the Fort Fire Brigade, which quickly arrived, followed by the Colaba, Babula Tank Road, Byculla, and Gowalia Tank Road Fire Brigades. The building, which belongs to Mr. Bomanji M. Wadia, is used as a godown for storing tea chests. The fire must have been smouldering for a long time, as on the doors and windows being forced open, dense volumes of smoke came out, enveloping the spectators that had gathered there, and a great part of the locality. The north side of the building is separated from other buildings by a lane, which facilitated the work of the Fire Brigades very much. The Fort and Colaba Fire Brigades commenced their operations by throwing water on the burning chests. The fire, which, as stated above, broke out about 10-45 a.m., was brought under control in an hour.

The fire at one time threatened the adjoining buildings, most of which were dwelling houses. The "Sanj Vartman" Press, which is immediately behind the building, seperated from it by only a small gully, stood at one time in considerable danger of catching fire but fortunately an easterly wind was blowing, which kept the flames from the Press.

The ground-floor was hired by one Raochand Gulabchand, and contained tea-chests of the value of about Rs. 4,000, and the first storey contained tea-chests valued at about Rs. 10,000, belonging to one Ootamlal Narotam. The goods were insured with the Crown Union Insurance Company and the Queen Insurance Company respectively.

It is said that the godown was opened yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock, and forty-four chests removed for transhipment.

Inspectors Henry, De Burgh, Dixon and Guider were present, and exerted themselves much in keeping back the crowds from the fire.

The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Another fire broke out early yesterday morning in a shop in Chukla Street, which is also a densely-populated thoroughfare. A policeman, who saw the fire, raised an alarm, and gave information to the Fire Brigade. The Fort and Babula Tank Road, Fire Brigades commenced throwing water, and the fire was soon extinguished. The shop, which contained silk, satin and woollen goods, was kept by one Haji Tyeb Haji Mahomed, and the building belonged to Haji Joosab Haji Sidik. The goods, valued at about Rs. 35 000, were insured with the Patriotic Fire Insurance Company for a like amount.

Mr. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Inspector Jeffries, and the Salvage Corps, under Superintendent Allen and Inspector Scully, were present at the scene of the fire. The building is estimated to have been damaged to the extent of about Rs. 5,000.

The origin of the fire in this case also is not known.

The Nanjagud Gold Field, Limited, is issuing 5,886 preference shares at par, of the value of Rs. 10 each, to the general public, after alloting 1,500 to the existing shareholders.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Twelfth Meeting.

One of the most successful series of the extra meetings of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, was completed last evening, when the winner of the hurdle race passed the winning post. The Honorary Secretaries can look back with pride and satisfaction to the result of their efforts, for the verdict is unanimous, that at each meeting throughout the season the events set for decision have been exceptionally well selected, the entries have been good, particularly in the case of the Ladies Events, in one instance a record having been obtained and the attendances excellent. Attention will now be turned to the Big meeting which commences on the 22nd inst. is continued on the 24th inst. and concluded on the 26th inst. Capital entries have been obtained for all the events and the meeting promises to be a splendid success.

Reverting now to the programme of last evening proceedings commenced with "Tilting at the Ring" and tent-pegging. Competitors were required to take a ring with a spear and afterwards a peg. The entry was a good one, ten turning out. This was the first occasion on which competitors were called upon to take a ring with a spear, and it proved somewhat difficult to bring off the double event. Those who managed to take the ring failed to take the peg and vice versa, and no one succeeded in taking both, Mr. Barraclough was declared the winner with Captain Nash second.

The second event was an Umbrella and Cheroot race. Competitors were called upon to ride the usual given course, dismount, light a cheroot, open an umbrella, which proved to be a Japanese one, remount and return to starting post. The fact that syces were not allowed to hold the horses made the race more difficult as several of the horses objected to their riders getting on their backs armed with such an unusual looking whip. Mr. Owen Symonds was the first; ready to mount again, but his horse was very restless and Mr. Barraclough got away first a splendid race home between these two gentlemen ensued, which ended in a verdict for Mr. Symonds by less than a length. Mr. Scott was third.

The Umbrella Race was followed by the Ladies Chattic Race. Hitherto this race has been confined to gentlemen riders only, but the ladies have shown such keenness and have proved themselves such adepts at the business in the events specially selected for them that it was only fair and proper to give them an opportunity of showing of what they were really capable. The conditions were exactly the same as those which are attached to the race when selected for gentlemen namely:—To ride a given course to where Chatties are placed on the ground pick one up with a polo stick and return over the course. Any competitor having secured a chattie and lost it was permitted to try and break the chatti of any other competiter, but this condition was not taken advantage of by any of the riders.

The number of ladies competing was not so large as usual, only seven being up at the starting post. Mrs. Turner Greene secured a chattie first and being unmolested by her rival competitors sailed home an easy winner, Mrs. Hatch being second and Mrs. Rumboll third.

The next item on the programme was the Croquet Lawn Plate, which provided the usual affinity event. It was also another novelty, for these meetings presumably evolved out of the elastic brains of the Hon. Secretaries. Opposite the Shamiana sets of two hoops and one post were placed, at one end of which the nominatrix of each rider took her stand. The gentlemen then rode the usual given course, each armed with a croquet mallet, dismounted and handed the mallet to their partners who were then required [illegible] through the two hoops and against the post, returning through the two hoops again. Having successfully negotiated this they then handed back the mallets to unlatched this they then handed back the post, first home winning. The entry for this event was the biggest of the meeting, ten turning out, which necessitated the race being run off in three heats of four, four and two. Owing to the rough ground accurate shooting was at a discount, and in the beats the ball was pushed rather than hit through the hoops. In the final, however, the ladies were obliged to allow the ball to stop rolling before it was hit again. Captain and Mrs. Nash were the ultimate winners, with Mr. Westropp and Mrs. Compton second and Mr. Clare and Mrs. Picard third.

The meeting concluded with a hurdle race for horses and ponies, which owing partly to the gathering darkness and partly to the small entry only two horses and two ponies competing, was run off as one event, the ponies receiving a start. It is probable the ponies would have won without any start at all, as they practically left the horses standing still, at one time two hurdles being between the first pony and the first horse. A fairly good race was witnessed between Captain Mackie and Mr. Owen Symonds, the former however winning comfortably.

By kind permission of Colonel H. Mead and Officers the Band of the 116th Mahrattas again enlivened the proceedings with their usual well selected music.

RESULTS.

1. Tilting at Ring and Tent-pegging.
   - Mr. Barraclough 1
   - Captain Nash 2
2. Umbrella and Cheroot Race.
   - Mr. Owen Symonds 1
   - Mr. Barraclough 2
   - Mr. Scott 3
3. Ladies Chattie Race.
   - Mrs. Turner Green 1
   - Mrs. Hatch 2
   - Mrs. Rumboll 3
4. The Croquet Lawn Plate.
   - Captain and Mrs. Nash 1
   - Mr. Westropp and Mrs. Compton 2
   - Mr. Clare and Mrs. Picard 3
5. Hurdle Race. (Horses and Ponies).
   - Captain Mackie 1
   - Mr. Owen Symonds 2

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

Result of Matches played on 26th September 1908.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points.
R. I. M. Dockyard C. C....	12	10	1	1	0	48
*G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C. C....	12	9	0	3	0	45
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co.'s C. C....	12	6	3	3	0	24
Govt. Telegraph Dept. C. C....	12	5	5	1	0	15
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.	12	5	6	1	0	13
Customs C. C.	12	1	10	1	0	15
P. W. Dept. C. C....	12	0	11	1	0	22
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C....	0	0	0	0	0	—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

18TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY 10TH OCTOBER.

PROGRAMME:

4-0 P.M. (1) 220 yds. flat Race—"G" Co. only (Marching order)
4-15 ,, (2) Petting the Shot.
4-30 ,, (3) Hurdle Race (all beats).
4-45 ,, (4) High Jumps.
5-0 ,, (5) ½ Mile Flat Race (challenge cup).
5-15 ,, (6) 100 yds. Flat Race (all beats).
5-40 ,, (7) Obstacle Race—Rugby Football players (challenge cup).
6-0 ,, (8) Tug of War (all beats).

There will be a band playing.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia" Oct. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Stubbs, Mr and Mrs L M
Sim, Mrs G G and infant
Walker, Capt J W and Mrs and infant
King, Lt and Mrs J H S
Toomey, Mr and Mrs G W
Conry, Lt and Mrs J de L
San, Mr and Mrs R
Midlemas, Lt G de S
Barton, Miss E F
Bidick, Major and Mrs G
Purton, Mr H H
Crect, Mr and Mrs A T and child
Bell, Major L M
Murray, Mr V W
Neale, Miss D
Burn, Mrs G C
Walker, Mr and Mrs G Carson
Walker, Miss M
Walker, Miss
Anthony, Mr A C
Pearce, Miss W R
Taylor, Major G A
Costle, Mr F C
King, Major S W
Waller, Mr H W L
McCurdie, Mr and Mrs W S
Bray, Mr E
Lobb, Mr C
Gundry, Mr V
Allen, Mrs R
Roddam, Miss
Mitchell, Mr W H
Phillips, Mr W
Burns Mr W
Trelvor, Mr and Mrs R Q
Vibart, Lt J H
Barton-Smith, Miss G U
Smith, Mr A C
Tillen, Mr J H
Friend, Mr L C
Thomas, Mr J
Miller, Mrs W and children
Benbrooke, Miss F
Neale, Miss D
Crook, Mrs E M
Ninis, Mrs E E
Cole, Miss
Burr, Miss
Phillips, Mr A
Carson, Miss J
Stevens, Mr W A
Robertson, Mrs and 2 children
Reeves, Mrs and child
Chaplin, Mrs and children
Steptoe, Miss and infant
Boyd, Mr Jas
Boyd, Miss E
Kitts, Mr John and Mrs
Godfrey, Miss E
Bakes, Mr R
Turner, Mrs
Benning, Miss
Marshall, Mr and Mrs
Spiller, Mrs D
Allfrey, Miss B
Sitwell, Capt W S
Rose, Miss Ada M
Bullock, Miss D
Paterson, Miss D O
Keith, Miss M
Smith, Mr and Mrs G H
Brown, Mr W H
Jennings, Mrs W E and child
Herbert, Miss
Wetherell, Mr H
Courts, Mr W C
Pollit, Miss C
Armfield, Mrs
McPherson, Miss
Morris, Lt R P
Rackstraw, Mr G
Miller, Mr W
Campbell, Mr R A
Townshend, Mrs
Stevens, Mr W
Burns, Mr Henry
Lang, Miss
King, Mrs and child
Lang, Miss E
Griffin, Mr S W
Brand, Miss E
Robinson, Miss
Maguire, Mr and Mrs W C
Carapret, Mrs
Corbyn, Lt and Mrs MMC L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Tompkins, Mr and Mrs H J
Smellie, Mr and Mrs J H
Moseley, Mr C H
Annon, Mr W C
Burlton, Major and Mrs B
Sydney Jones, Mr and Mrs H and child
Payne, Mr and Mrs C F
Steele, Mr W R
Gordon, Major L A C
Ingram, Mr & Mrs G C W
Pratt, Mr C
Davison, Lt Col W P
Bromage, Mr J M
Brass, Mr A J
Warner, Mr H R
Wilcocks, Lady
Dixon, Mr and Mrs C W
Warden, Comdr S L
Edwards, Major S M
Brown, Col and Mrs E H and infant
Arnold, Rev H Lloyd
Arnold, Mrs
Strange, Col R G
Hance, Mr H M
Silver, Mr A W
Murray, Mr V
Whittey, Mr L S
Greer, Mr W
Swan, Mr J A L
Manley, Capt E N
Beattie, Mr M H
Campbell, Lt Col and Mrs J F B
Campbell, Miss
Channer, Miss C C
Tegart, Mr C
Steele, Col S G
Wise, Mr G M
Walker, Gilbert, Mr T
Muggeridge, Mr and Mrs H C
Lyon, Major H
Shearer, Mr and Mrs E S and infant
[illegible] and Mrs H C
Taylor, Mr and Mrs Thos
Dawson, Mr and Mrs J A
Donald, Mr D
Cox, Mr G C A
Knightley, Mr B
Muckerji, Mrs
Spink, Mr W J S
Swayne, Mrs H W
Denchars, Mr and Mrs G
Pratt, Mr C H
Huddeston, Mr G
Macnamara, Capt A E
Parsons, Mrs
Askwith Col J B
Barge, Mr K
Douglas, Lt Col J A
Nicol, Mr B H
Dean, Mr J S
Bull, Mr E J
Fermour, Mr L C
Fyson, Mr H
Colter, Mr G deP
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs W C
Macpherson, Miss S
Macpherson, Miss T
Robertson, Mrs B
Kelly, Mr P A
Paterson, Lt G H
Cremmins, Mr and Mrs A B
Mansell, Mr R V
Rawle, Col and Mrs Brooke
Crosthwaite, Mr and Mrs H K
Brother, Rev Mark Lee
Lane, Mr J F
Lombardini Rev. and 3 friends
Longland, Mrs and infant
Long, Mr R E
Longland, W L
Longland, Mr C D
Matheopoulos, Mr C
Merriam, Mr
Melitia, Mr S
Muller, Mr and Mrs W G W
Darcy Marriott, Mr and Mrs
Pirie, Mr and Mrs A M
Pott, Lt E H
Rhiem, Mrs H
Scott, Mrs
Servais, Mr
Stuart, Miss E
Urquhart, Mr J K
Wallask, Mr L M
Wathen, Mr G A
Shaik Wazir, Mr and Mrs and 1 child
Wazir, Marker

FROM BRINDISI.

Hankin, Mr A C
Patterson, Mr C C
Kvatt, Brig Genl J F
Fleming, Col J M
Woolcombe, Brig Genl
Ellis, Mr E H
Pirk, Col F J
Stafford, Col H L
Broom, Mr J T
Phillips, Major I R
Allewin, Miss E F
Holmes, Mr C
Gordon, Mr A D

FROM PORTSAID.

Jones, Mr C M
Nawab of Janjira
Fyzee, Mr A H
Lackham, Dr H
Subedar Mr S H Bin Sidi
Begum of Janjira
Fyzee, Miss
Sangster, Mr & Mrs W P

FOR KARACHI.

Tanner, Major C O
Smith, Lt G V H
Mann, Miss J A
Stannell, Col
Longmoor, Mr C A
Younghusband, Revd O
Gwatkin, Lt A
Lang, Miss
Lang, Miss G
daCosta, Major J
Kotewal, Mr S P
Boyd, Mr and Mrs K
Tilsley, Mr C
Ahern, Capt D
Milne, Mr R D
Dinshaw, Mr E R
Watkis, Major Genl H B
Watkis, Mrs and child
Ellis, Mr S F
Sitwell, Lt W H

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "R. Rubattino" October 5.

The following is a list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer "S. Rubattino" arrived on Monday from Genoa:—

Ahmed, Mr M
Boggiano, Mr L
Burrows, Mr and Mrs W J and infant
Catonifrio, Mr G V V
Sorabji Cowasji, Mr
Colosunello, Mr S
Cole, Mr M G V
Deshmukh, Mr
Day, Miss
Downes, Rev Brother C
Dalal, Dr K R
Fornara, Mr G
Fenner, Mr C
Gabbin, Lieut Col
Grey, Mr and Mrs A
Hill, Mr T
Hitchins, Major H W R
Van Horn, Revd and Mrs and 2 children
Harry, Mr M J
Hunter, Mr W H
Jackson, Major and Mr C C and child
Jackson, Mr and Mrs A
Monat Jones, Mr B
Kawal, Mr K
Brother, Rev M Keigan

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

After Appellate Side work is over.

461-06 Cragie L and Co Mulraj Khattau vs G Akilandaya and others Bhaishunker K and G for decree absolute,

To speak to the minutes of order.

807-06 Hayne and Co Poma Dongra and Co vs Vithoba Nilkantram Chitnis and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

627-97 Jehangir and S Rustomji Ardeser Hirjamaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

57-06 Bhaishunker K and G Dattalis Balwant Chitnis vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

668 07 Mulji and K Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri vs Keshav Harischandra Mantri Ardesir H D and Co.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugvandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kallianmull Bhaishunker K and G.

51-08 Payne and Co, Duva Tulla vs Rajchand Khooshal Tyabji D and Co.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and Co Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat Captain and V (for postponement.)

832-07 Mulji and K Partabchand Gulabchand vs Jesung Ranchand. In person.

934-07 Dikshit D and S Purshotam Vishram Moruji vs Abdoolally Hakimji Lookmanji Pagdivalla Thakurdas and Co.

531 06 N B Vakil Kinjebehari Ravinarayen vs Mangalsing Bhagwatsing Captain and V.

567-07 Jehangir G and B Mowji Lilladher vs Walji Ebji Thakurdas and Co.

180-07 Thakurdas and Co Shaik Sharafali Mamooji vs Shaik Esufally Peerbhoy and others S A Tyabji.

138-07 Baghavaya B and N Hirji Lilladhur and other vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormueji and and others vs Khunderao L and M.

252-08 Mulla and M Arshabai widow and others vs Daudbhai Moosabhai and others Little and Co.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Shirabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co

755-07 Mathowji K and Co Bhai Shanker Nanabhai and other The Trustees for the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay.

283-08 Daphtary E and D Hirji Mulji and others vs Bhaishunker Ramshanker T A Ghandy.

782-07 Mulla and M Vassonji Mulji vs Jivraj Narsey Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

5-07 S A Tyabji Mahomed alias Mahomedbhai Hasonalli vs A M Jiwanji and Co.

944-07 Ardeser H D and Co Sulleman Bundealli vs Nensey Cassum and others Thakurdas and Co.

Testamentary suit.

32-07 Ardeser H D and Co Minocher Peroshaw Dady Setna vs Dadabhoy Nowroji Dady Setna Payne and Co.

586-07 Malvi H M and R Rodidas Lakhji and others vs Shrikisson Budrinarayen a firm Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

540-07 F P Pavri Jerbai widow and others vs Pirojbai widow Mulla and M.

485-08 Pestonji R and K F Chandler vs F F Gordon Crawford B and Co.

94-05 Khunderao L and M Mirja Saheb Abdoolally Mirja Saheb Sarafally vs Rahematbai widow M R Vakil.

702-08 Bhaishunker K and G Valivahoo widow vs Ismail Haji Abdoola In person.

606-07 Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld vs Ruttonbai and others Jehangir and S.

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal and others Edgelow G W and Co.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji and others C P D'Cunha.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

974-07 C P D'Cunha [illegible] ram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

493-01 Ardeser H D and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao and H.

542-06 Shamrao M and H Chandra Bhagbai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

805-07 Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co. firm vs G G Graig and another Kanga and P.

95-08 Matubhoy J and M Matubhoy Kazanbhai vs Vithaldas Wadilal Edgelow G. W. and Co.

238-08. Captain and V Jamnavahoo widow vs Jivanvahoo widow Bhaishunker K. and G.

737-06. Shamrao Mand H Cursondas Bhugwandas vs Sambhu Sadhu Mehta and S

595-06. In person Aband Sayanna vs Sayanna Santi Dikshit D and S.

955-07. Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasji Kavarana vs Maneckji Rustomji Bilimoria Bickneli M and R.

695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others Kanga and P

140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Esas vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.

119-07. Jehangir G and B. Nenbai widow vs. Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.

924-07 Tyabji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mansing and others Edgelow G W and Co.

396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)

For judgment.

675-07 Little and Co Damodhar Bhaskerji vs Maria Felecidade Antonio Madhauji K and Co.

275-07 Wadia G and Co Takersey Mulji and Co a firm vs Khoja Kurimbhai Lalji Sajan and Co firm Bhaishunker K and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

619-08 Payne and Co. P. R. and Co., a firm vs Bhagwandas Chatoorbhoy, a firm Daphtary F and D.

Long Causes

728-08 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Cricumlal Jugjivan Unwalla and P.

684 07 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Puttabai Bapu Saju Velinkar vs Venayek Narayen Joshi and others, In person.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey vs Ranai Devraj Wadia G and Co.

495-08 Smetham B and Co. Muncherji Cursetji Khumbatta vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbatta Ardeser H D and Co.

314-08 Little and Co Halimbai widow vs Fathmbai widow.

841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Gursondas Lakhmidas and another Jamsetji K and D

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell and others vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhoy Somji Payne and Co.

339-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Premcorebai widow vs Kalidas Cullianji and others Raghavaya Raghavaya B and N for postponement.

681-06 Little and Co Gordhundas Govindji vs D

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1908.

EXAMINATION HALL AND SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

THE University Senate, to-morrow evening, will resume its discussion of the scheme for the building of an Examination Hall on the site of the University Gardens, a subject which has become more complicated since it was introduced a week ago. Mr. Jacob Sassoon, as has been already announced, has offered Government the sum of ten lakhs of rupees for a Central Science Institute and stipulates—as did Sir Cowasjee Jehangir with his offer towards the Examination Hall—that it shall be located near the present University of Bombay. It is an easy matter to make such a stipulation, but not at all easy to find a site. In order to comply with the conditions, therefore, it becomes necessary that the two buildings—with or without Dr. Mackichan's public hall—shall be erected together on one and the same site, and that idea seems to have occurred to his Excellency the Governor when he wrote to Mr. Sassoon: "Your munificent offer, following that of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, will enable me to provide for teaching in the higher branches of Science." If one is to be built on the University Gardens, the other must be—though Mr. Sassoon says "near." To build the two together will be to cover every available inch of the ground and to shut off every breath of air between Treacher's and the students' recreation ground. Such a proceeding would raise a storm of indignation [illegible] violence anything experienced in Bombay for a long time. Already a memorial against Dr. Mackichan's scheme has been extensively signed by influential personages in Bombay, and no effort will be spared to prevent the Senate carrying out its scheme of desecration.

Why it should be stipulated that the buildings shall be near the existing edifices is not difficult to understand. The donors desire to see a handsome, imposing pile, but they overlook the fact that the centre of the city is gradually moving northward and that Jacob's Circle, one day,—or what is now the Byculla Club compound, converted into a glorious quadrangle—may be the hub of the Presidency. When India has the representative institutions which are looked forward to the migration of Government to Poona and Mahableshwar will cease, and we shall require a Parliament House in which our legislators may assemble. What more suitable spot? And reserving ground for the House of Representatives—or whatever they may be termed—would it not be well at once to set up the Examination Hall and the Institute of Science on a site which is in no way restricted and on which extensions, when necessary, may readily be made? In the course of time, no doubt, property will become less valuable in the Fort. When business moves further north the locality in which the Elphinstone College and the Library and Senate Hall stand may grow quieter and be more suitable for educational institutions and that would be argued against any proposal to remove to existing institutions to Parliament Square. If, however, it is found that the present donors' stipulations must be accepted according to the spirit if not the letter, surely there can be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory solution without touching a single blade of grass in the University Gardens.

We know very well that the Crescent in all conscience ought long ago to have been turned into a public square or garden in which the statues and fountains which now obstruct traffic on the roads should have been located. But to our shame it is now little better than an offensive rubbish heap. The reproachful sentinel in the middle, in the shape of the foundation-stone of a museum, which may never be built, might be removed. The museum hereafter might very well be erected at Byculla when it is possible to make a start. Why not have the Cowasji Jehangir Examination Hall and the Sassoon Science Institute built together, after a perfectly harmonious design, in the middle of the Crescent? The friends of the museum scheme may prefer that the site be still held open for the realisation of their dreams. But really, considering the unfortunate mess which has been made of this scheme, so far, there is little reason to hope that it will ever be carried through. We must have a handsome building if we have any on that site, and a design for a museum which would have done us credit, had it been carried out, was selected. But, alas! it was doomed at its very inception, and now the Law Courts and lawyers seem likely to handle the funds which ought ere this to have been in the pockets of architects and builders. Why should not Government be asked to transfer the plot to the University authorities and provide for the Museum Committee a site on the cutchra-park between Mahalaxmi and Tardeo? Of course, the Museum Committee would object, but there is more chance of the University Senate turning the site to good account at an early date than of the Museum Committee. The Crescent will meet Mr. Sassoon's conditions for, surely, it is near enough. And we do not doubt Sir Cowasjee Jehangir might be prevailed upon to withdraw his stipulation or so to modify it that his hall may be erected where it would strike the eye and perpetuate his memory more effectively and pleasantly than on the spot he, perhaps precipitately, selected.

AN EDUCATIONAL INJUSTICE.

A MOST astonishing state of affairs has come to our notice with regard to the Karachi Grammar School. The school was founded in 1854 by Sir Bartle Frere for the education of European and Indo-European children. It is the only establishment of the kind without any religious test in Sind. This alone constitutes a great claim on the public authorities for their support. Such support however has always been grudgingly given. The Government grant-in-aid was originally fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem, reduced to Rs. 80 in 1858, but subsequently increased to the munificent sum of Rs. 2,000 per annum. The Karachi Municipality also contributes Rs. 600 per annum. The school is for both sexes. The staff consists of a headmaster, an assistant-master and two mistresses for the girls. The buildings are old and out of repair, the school furniture and fittings entirely antiquated and unserviceable and the equipment, staff and scholarship funds alike starved. Having said so much it might be supposed that the full tale of the neglect of the education of European children in Sind had been told. But worse is to come. More than two months ago the assistant-master resigned. No respectable man could be found to take up the vacant appointment on the miserable pittance offered. The school carried on as well as it could with a diminished staff. Six weeks ago the head-master was struck down with enteric fever. The school, as far as the boys' side was concerned, was now without any teacher at all. That state of affairs has been allowed to continue and continues to-day. We understand the Garrison Chaplain, the Rev. G. I. S. Syme, who is single-handed at his post, has made strenuous efforts to induce the Governing Body to move in the matter and that rather than see the school closed he has himself devoted as much time as he can spare from his clerical labour to teaching in the school, and has enlisted some support in the same direction from other gentlemen in Karachi. However much credit such action may reflect upon these gentlemen, that things should be allowed to reach such a pitch of muddle and makeshift reflects the gravest discredit on the school governors generally and on the local papers which seem deliberately to have burked all mention of the scandal. Close by the Grammar School is the Dayaram Jethmal Sind Arts College. That College, which has yet to prove itself as of service in producing anything more than a plethora of discontented pleaders, is housed in splendid buildings with the most modern equipment. It is staffed by highly-trained and well-paid men headed by a Principal and a Vice-Principal from English Universities, whose salaries are little below the I. C. S. scale. Why this huge differentiation in treatmen deliberate, or is it due merely to carelessness?

It is in either case a matter that calls for immediate attention from the Commissioner in Sind and the Education Department. In Karachi, as in all garrison and commercial centres, there are a number of Englishmen brought out in Government service. For the sons of those men on the military establishment there is of course the Army schoolmaster. But the elementary instruction given by him is not sufficient, and boys after 13 years of age usually leave the Army school and go for further instruction at their parents' expense, to the Grammar School. For the children of subordinates in the Railway, the Public Works and other departments, the Grammar school is the only school available. If this school were worth the founding by Sir Bartle Frere, one of the wisest and most far-seeing statesmen who ever governed this Presidency, it is most certainly worth its upkeep now after more than half a century has proved its usefulness and when the number of its pupils has so far exceeded the number for whose benefit it was originally founded. There is something more than rotten in the state of affairs when the alternative to European boys being let run loose in the streets of Karachi is to have them schooled at odd hours by volunteers. In our opinion the Governing Body, who must be held responsible for this state of things, have proved themselves entirely unfit to control this or any other school. If it were merely a question of a few rupees an urgent telegram to Government or a public appeal for subscriptions might have tided over the crisis; but as far as we can learn, the public of Karachi, except those connected with the school, have been kept absolutely in the dark about the whole matter, and the Governing Body seems to treat the practical closing of the school for want of masters as an every-day matter of no particular importance. We ask for justice for the children of an honourable and essential body of our own people.

SOME CALCUTTA INDUSTRIES.

As the result of a careful perusal of facts and figures, the *Indian Trade Journal* has drawn attention to "Some Calcutta Industries," though in the word "Indian" might be applied in the place of "Calcutta" with greater truth. For instance, stress is laid at the commencement on the patent medicine manufacturing business, which is by no means confined to Calcutta, but flourishes in Bombay, Madras and several of the northern cities. But where Calcutta has gone a step forward is in remembering the American trade axiom that the profit of a manufacturer depends on the usefulness of his bye products. The drugs which are imported for the making of patent medicines are imported in drums, and the question arose what to do with the drums in which they came. It was of course possible to sell them—there being a steady demand but that has been improved on, and the empty cases are now converted into penholders on which there is a profit of from two to six annas a dozen. There is, of course, a huge demand for these, and, by using a somewhat better wood than is usually found in packing-cases, which are cheaply obtainable in Assam and elsewhere, the firm have been able to manufacture a holder that comes up to Government requirements and have been successful in obtaining a standing order from the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps for the supply of penholders for use in Government offices. At present the manufacture of the holders is by hand and lathe work, though the native workmen are able to convert a packing case into penholders in a short space of time, but with more modern machinery the process would probably be more rapid, finished and cheaper, and consequently the profits should be even larger than now. All that, however, will come in time.

Another industry has sprung up in utilising the kaolin deposits which are [illegible] Germany does a large trade in sending china to India, but machinery has been bought from Germany, and while prior to that the staff could only turn out by hand about one hundred and twenty-five finished cups and saucers a day, the machine now turns out about fifteen hundred, and steps have been taken to secure the services of Japanese experts in order to manufacture the best grades of porcelain. When it is remembered that the imports of china goods rose from nearly thirty-nine lakhs in 1906-07 to nearly forty-two lakhs and a quarter lakhs in the following year, it is obvious that a start has been made in a paying industry. Another outlet for capital has been found in using the bones which formerly have been only useful for exporting to be made into superphosphates where sulphuric acid is cheaper than in India. Now these bones, or a portion of them, are to be kept and turned into buttons under the guidance of an Indian expert who has studied the subject in Japan. There is a savour of true Swadeshi about these enterprises, of which but a few have been named, which is entirely gratifying.

GENERAL CLEMENTS left Quetta yesterday on three months' leave home. His departure was private.

A SHOCK of earthquake occurred at Quetta on the 6th, at 10 p.m. and was followed by several slighter shocks. No damage was done.

THE Madras Legislative Council will meet at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at noon on Tuesday, the 17th November.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Edward Stokes, of Adelaide University and Magdalene College, Oxford, to the Indian Educational Service, to be Headmaster of the District school at Bareilly.

WE are informed that passengers by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Nera," expected to arrive here to-day the 8th instant at 4 p.m. will land at the Prince's Dock Wall, near "M." shed, instead of at Mody Bunder, as previously notified.

THE outbreak of cholera in Kabul is unusual for this time of the year, but the disease which broke out in the Summer, seems to have lingered on and has now reappeared. The epidimic should, however, be of short duration.

THERE is every sign of early cold weather in the Punjab and this should contribute to checking the prevalence of malarial fever in the Province. Reports from across the frontier also show that Winter is rapidly approaching.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE REGENERATION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Metz.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE eight weeks passed since the outbreak of revolution at Monastir, have already brought a result that even the most sympathetic observers of Turkish life would have declared impossible a short time ago. A few months before this decisive event the famous traveller and linguist, Arminius Vambery, passed the verdict that the quarrels in Macedonia following on the Armenian troubles "bid fair to put an end to Ottoman rule in European Turkey" and that "everywhere the sword of Damocles hangs over Ottoman rule." He advised Turkey "to concentrate her forces, by casting off the foreign elements in Europe and establishing a new centre in Asia Minor." Though he considered the Sultan Abdul-Hamid as "one of the ablest rulers who have ever occupied the throne of the Ottoman Empire," yet nothing but melancholy consequences were assigned to his reign, and if we ask for the last reason of this lamentable decay we are told "What the present Sultan of Turkey chiefly lacks is personal courage."

All these prophecies based on a learned man's personal observation during half a century have now proved miscalculations. Abdul-Hamid is no longer "the Sultan who never leaves his palace"; nor is there "a court that looks back regretfully to the good old times." It would also be wrong to suppose that since their sudden victory the leaders of the Young-Turks simply dictate what irades and firmans the Sultan is to promulgate. Probably in no moment of the crisis did Abdul-Hamid lie under a necessity of simply obeying orders. Since he had made up his mind to try it again with the policy of Midhat Pasha, he certainly saw his way of remaining master of the situation and to use the popular enthusiasm for a set political purpose. That he so brusquely disgraced his former help-mates who seemed to stand in the way of his new line of action and that he handed them over to the revenge of his new friends, corresponds to the time-honoured tradition of political life in Turkey and is, to some extent, everywhere an indispensable side-issue of such a sudden change of front. In the same way Charles I of England was persuaded by the bishops not only to drop the Earl of Strafford but to sign the Bill of Attainder for his destruction.

The first advantage derived from this constitutional turn was the extrication from the new dangers of a joint fiat from the Powers, since the Reval Conference seemed likely to bring new troubles for the Ottoman rule in Europe. That the mere proclamation of the Constitution of 1876, originally meant, to gain the support of public opinion in Europe during a new phase of intervention, proved at the same time the best means to pacify the contending parties in Macedonia, was even a greater succes than could be foreseen. It showed the way for securing to the Sultan his remaining possessions in Europe. In the conferences of the Austrian, Italian and German Statesmen at Salzburg and Berchtesgaden the alliance of the Sultan with the Young-Turks scored its first success in foreign affairs. The recall of the Italian and Austrian officers of the Macedonian Gendarmerie proved also to the multitude of loyal Mohammedans that the new era was one of national self-assertion and not merely another fit of imitating European manners and customs.

Secondly, the Sultan found the proper means for gradually pushing aside the Parisian Committee with its radical demands for deposing the "Despot" and for punishing the former "tormentors of the people." The usual danger connected with the return of political exiles to power was, by the shrewdness of the Sultan, happily avoided. But even the heroes of Monastir and Salonika have lost more and more of their original authority and are now replaced by the patriotic politicians of Constantinople who listen more willingly to the wishes of their Khalif. The Court and the Imperial Princes soon gained in the Capital that broad popularity that counts so much in the first phases of every Revolution. Not more than a month ago the eloquent Effendis arriving from the various countries of Europe and from the provinces could still boast that they were about to complete their "Glorious Revolution" by an Act of Abdication of the Sovereign as the English Whigs and Tories had done in 1688 and the French Liberals in 1830. But it soon came to light that the oath of allegiance to Abdul-Hamid personally and not, as formerly, to the Sultan and his successors had not been introduced in vain fifteen years ago; the officers of the Army who had played such an important part in the beginning of the Revolution refused to accept this solution. Then the numerous divines and students of theology in the Capital, the Ulemas and Softas, reminded the public of the great merits of the present Sultan for reviving the religious zeal in the Mohammedan world. The opening of a new section of the Hedjas Railway as far as to the holy city of Medina offered a splendid opportunity for praising the Sultan to whose initiative that great enterprize was entirely due and for commenting on the facility with which by modern achievements the prophet's command of pilgrimages could be obeyed.

That many Radicals among the Young-Turks were greatly disappointed at this popular ascendancy of the Sultan, is easily understood. They came forward with two demands. Firstly, they insisted on a clear sweep of all friends of the "ancient regime" in the Army, the Navy and the Civil Administration. But, as matters have now turned out, the new Ministers of State will have to prove their capacity of filling their posts by keeping these wishes of their friends in check and by limiting the dismissals to a reasonable extent. Secondly, the Radical friends of the Revolution demand that the Parliament convened in November ought to play the part of the French "Constituante" in 1789 and not simply act as a Legislative Chamber prescribed in the Charter given by the Sultan. Very cleverly they limit their agitation at present to Article 60 of the Constitutional Charte of 1876, and demand an elected First Chamber instead of a Senate nominated by the Sultan. There are, however already moderate politicians among the Young-Turks who declare it the first requirement of the moment to avoid everything that might be resented by the Sultan as a personal injury. They point to the fate of the once so hopeful Cadet Party in the Russian Duma and to the internal troubles of Persia as warnings against overstraining constitutional doctrines.

Up to the present moment the new men to whom Abdul-Hamid has entrusted the administration, have shown that they realise the true meaning of their Motto "Progress and Unity" and that they keep the reins of government well in hand. A creditable test for their common-sense was the reconciliation of the strikers, especially those of Railway assistants. Thereby not only the financial arrangements previous to the budget deliberations of the forthcoming Parliament have been greatly facilitated, but also a mutual bond of trust has now been created between the Sultan and his new co-adjutors. Thus a basis has been formed for a steadfast development.

As the Sultan enjoys a semi-religious authority besides his inherited title of sovereignty, the chances are that in Turkey, like in Japan, the Imperial Prerogative will acquire more activity in the vital questions of the State than even in the days of Absolutism. Sultan Abdul-Hamid possesses an intellectual versatility, power of work and experience that easily will give him the lead, and, may we add, the responsibility for what is to come. On him rests the duty of curbing the pan-Islamitic aspirations of some of his new advisers and preventing fanatic movements that may spread to the Mohammedan population of India, Egypt and the Russian Empire in Asia.

So far things have taken a course promising rapid progress for Turkey and justifying the most optimistic expectations of her friends and well-wishers in Europe.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR PHILOSOPHY.

As usually the plethora of valuable papers was overwhelming in the Philosopher's Symposium during the past week. Even to make a suitable choice from the list of 140 lectures delivered involved great trouble for the serious ordinary member. But in order to gain time the Committee compelled every speaker to finish his discourse at the minute laid down in the Programme—a proceeding that was often condemned as entirely "unphilosophical." Still, the Congress served the very useful purpose of showing in what direction the general trend of thinking is now moving. There can be no mistake that the more materialistic and mechanical interpretations of the Universe are loosing favour rapidly. The predominence of natural science over theoretical speculation is now a thing of the past, as philosophers again take up metaphysical problems of the old idealistic type. If for a generation a philosophy of nature was despised as a lifeless hybrid, we find now famous men of science longing for the renewal of such a discipline. One of the leaders of this new school of "Vitalists" is Dr. Driesch, whose book on "Naturbegriffe and Natururteile" caused quite a sensation four years ago. At the Congress he came forward with a new definition of "Nature," as the old one in its modified Kantian formulation appears to narrow for comprehending all phenomena of life. Not only all things existing in time and space, but also immaterial factors influencing the changes observable in the material world are to be included in the new definition. It was also clear that psychophysics that formerly stood in the foreground at these international Congresses are now treated as a useful auxiliary science characterised by circumstantial experiments, but yielding little gain for philosophy. On the whole Psychology and the History of Philosophy are now to be content with a back seat. The highest interest of the Congress was reserved to the section of Logic and First Principles. From the lively discussions of the more representative thinkers we got the impression that the future belongs again to idealistic theories and to bold generalisations of the Hegelian type. The advocates of Pragmatism who wish to restrict dialectical methods to questions at once useful and likely to be solved by an appropriate expenditure of thought had a hard stand. Their principal speaker Professor Schiller of Oxford almost shocked his audience by the utilitarian formula, Truth is a contention that has been proved to correspondent to reality and to answer some acknowledged purpose of human life. Among his opponents Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard College was most successful with his argument that without the recognition of an absolute and unconditional truth Pragamatism will never be in a position to establish its beloved relative truth and therefore become an easy prey to Scepticism, as Hume and Kant have clearly demonstrated in the eighteenth century. There is no reliable experience without any particle of metaphisical notions, as the Pragmatists would fain convince us. In fact, the matter-of-fact philosopher unconsciously smuggle in a whole array of metaphysical presuppositions in the biological scaffolding of their theory. It seems as though the battle of criticism against the unconscious dogmatism of the Commen-Sense philosophers has to be fought again in our own time.

L. ASCH.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain "Jack" Sewell, C. P. Police, a son of Colonel Fane Sewell, M.S.C., who was well-known in Madras in the "nineties" as a musical connoisseur and promoter of chamber concerts. Another son is Captain R. Sewell, of the Hyderabad Volunteers, one of the best revolver shots in India. A third is Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, the well-known cricketer and sporting writer. Captain Jack Sewell kept up the traditions of the family and many a panther has fallen to his unerring aim.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

SULTAN REPLIES TO PRINCE FERDINAND.

Servia's Attitude.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO AUSTRIA'S STEP FORWARD.

INCREASING COMPLICATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Despatches from Paris state that M. Pichon, M. Isvolsky and Sir F. Bertie to-day discussed the question of a European conference, which is a growing probability, in spite of the danger of dealing with the inflammable matters involved.

The Sultan has replied to Prince Ferdinand that Turkey has invited the Powers to confer regarding the situation.

The Servian Charge d'Affaires in London, in an interview with Reuter's representative explaining the indignation of Servia, pointed out that the majority of the population of Bosnia were Servians, who fiercely resisted even the temporary occupation of the country. Servia, he said, had twice gone to war over Bosnia. Moreover, its annexation would be a long step towards Austria's final goal—Salonika—the occupation of which would strangle Servia commercially and politically.

It was impossible, he said, to foretell where the indignation would lead. Much would depend on the effect of the popular clamour on the Government.

PRO-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Despatches from Constantinople state that processions of thousands of people marched to the British Embassy yesterday, cheering the Ambassador.

Telegrams were despatched to King Edward and Sir G. Lowther thanking them for their attitude.

Apart from the demonstration the inhabitants and the Press are most calm. Proposed meetings have been abandoned in order not to embarrass the Government.

The popular attitude is compared to that of the Japanese at the time of the Treaty of Shimonoseki.

Business was suspended in Belgrade yesterday, on the occasion of a demonstration presided over by the Mayor, at which anti-Austrian resolutions, couched in violent language, were passed.

The Austrian Military Attache has been re-called from the Servian manœuvres.

ANNEXATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a rescript to his Ministers, in which he extends his sovereignty to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The rescript further orders the evacuation of the Turkish province of Novibazar, and creates a Diet for the two provinces.

A proclamation to the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina announces the creation of representative institutions, and appeals to their loyalty to prove worthy of confidence.

The Porte has circularised the two provinces enjoining the populations to be calm.

LATER.

A "coup d'etat" by Crete in favour of union with Greece is momentarily expected.

The "Times" and "Daily News" strongly oppose the summoning of a European Congress which would merely condone the violations of the Berlin Treaty and prepare the way for the fresh spoliation of Turkey as compensation to the other Powers.

A telegram to the "Times" from St. Petersburg states that Russia will issue to-morrow invitations to a Congress to meet in St. Petersburg.

Signor Tittoni, speaking at a meeting at Brianza last night said: "One must not be astonished if subtle diplomatic expedients do not resist the action of time. Italy is forearmed against eventualities and awaits events with serenity."

SIR D. STRAIGHT RETIRES.

Seeking Rest after Many Years.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Sir Douglas Straight is retiring from the editorship of the "Pall Mall Gazette," desiring rest.

ETONIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CHINA.

Support for Bishop Cassels' Hostel.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

At a meeting held in Lord Salisbury's house this afternoon, it was resolved to form an Etonian Association for China to support Bishop Cassels' scheme for a students' hostel at Chentu. A committee was appointed with Lord William Cecil as Chairman.

NEW ZEALAND AND INDIAN OFFICIALS.

Free Passage to New Zealand.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

New Zealand has arranged with the Imperial Government to give military and civil officers and men who have served their term in India, the option of a free passage to New Zealand instead of to Great Britain.

THE DALAI LAMA IN CHINA.

Imperial Audience Cancelled.

NEGLECT OF CEREMONIES CAUSES OFFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The Dalai Lama, not complying with the necessary ceremonies, his audience with the Emperor has been cancelled.

THE COTTON WAR.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Bury Spinners' Association, last evening, decided to conform to the Federation rules and work twenty-seven and a half hours weekly on alternate weeks, instead of forty hours weekly as at present.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Madras Municipality.

EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 7.

A special meeting of the Corporation of Madras was held yesterday, in accordance with a written requisition signed by ten Municipal Commissioners, to pass a resolution expressing loyalty to the Crown.

After several Commissioners had made loyal speeches, the President, Mr. E. S. Lloyds, I.C.S., put the following resolution, which was carried "nem con.":—

"In view of acts of lawlessness which have occurred of late in certain parts of India, this Corporation begs to express its unswerving loyalty to the British Crown, its unqualified condemnation of anarchical outrages and seditious acts, which are calculated to impair the maintenance of order and good government, and requests the sanction of the local Government to contribute the sum of Rs. 250 towards the expenses of the ensuing loyalist celebration of the Jubilee of the Royal Proclamation."

The Tinnevelly Sedition Case.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 7.

When the High Court reassembled this morning Mr. Cowdell resumed his arguments on behalf of the first appellant, maintaining his objection as to the admissibility of notes taken by police officers.

With reference to the written statement filed by Subramania Siva, counsel said the goal of accused was Swaraj. The means he preached for its attainment were boycott of everything which stood in the way of the goal and national education. No extremist need be ashamed of such ideal, but sentiments expressed in the statement, it must be remembered, were given expression to while accused was in jail and in an irritated frame of mind. What he stated in May when in jail could not help the prosecution in regard to the state of his mind in February. Referring to the learned Judge's opinion, that the attack on nonofficial Europeans in India was tantamount to an attack on Government, counsel maintained such a view was wrong. In the absence of a ruling from their Lordships as to the admissibility in evidence of non-charge speeches, counsel decided to deal with them. He was addressing their Lordships on the speech of 19th February when the Court adjourned for lunch.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Recent Opposition.

PUBLIC RETRACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 7.

A lengthy list of names of Indian gentlemen who constituted the Reception Committee of the Congress to be held in Madras in December next is published. Some of the signatories to the recently published letter protesting against holding the Congress in Madras this year are now publicly retracting.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.

A European Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 7.

In attempting to board a tram-car in Chowringhee, yesterday, Mr. R. J. Ward, lately steward of the Charing Cross Hotel, Lahore, struck a lamp post and fell under the car, which passed over his leg, which had to be amputated below the knee.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Outlook Hopeful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

Now that the Monsoon is over in Northern India, some survey of the agricultural situation is becoming possible.

Prospects upon the whole are excellent throughout, with the two exceptions of the District of Baraich, in the United Provinces, and the Behar District of Bengal. In Baraich nearly half the rice crop has failed to germinate and some distress seems inevitable, though only upon a local scale, the area affected being small. In Behar, on the other hand, the area concerned is larger, but some rain has fallen during the past week, and the rice having been planted late this year, is not yet too far advanced to be largely saved should more rain fall within the next few days. It may be hoped, therefore, that the situation in this case may yet be saved.

THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Further Details.

WORK OF RELIEF COMMITTEES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 7.

The Hon'ble the Resident, with his staff, went over the whole devastated area yesterday looking closely into all the measures that are being taken by the Hyderabad authorities.

The 61st Pioneers, under Major Anderson, also gave valuable help in saving the Jerramatla tank.

The Secunderabad Cantonment authorities have lent the Relief Committees a large number of cases and quantities of sanitary and other implements and appliances.

A meeting of the Hyderabad Relief Committee under the presidency of the Resident resolved that the proceeds of the fund be primarily devoted to the relief of widows and orphans left destitute by the flood and supply, if any, to such objects as may hereafter be determined in consultation with the Relief Committee organised by the Nizam's Government, and that the Secretary communicate with Relief Funds started in other parts of India, explain the objects, and invite them to remit subscriptions to this committee, who will acknowledge and be responsible for their proper distribution. An executive sub-committee was appointed with General Campbell as president, and Mr. Crawford, Rao Sahib Vaidaraja and Major Wake as members.

The Nizam's Relief Committee, the Minister presiding, decided yesterday to give relief through the Ladies' Committee, to the "gosha" women who cannot attend kitchens.

Rupees 22,000 has been spent and sanctioned for clearing blocked roadways and a similar sum for hutting the homeless. Rs. 30,000 has been spent and sanctioned for kitchens, and two lakhs has been allotted for the repair of damaged tanks. Mr. Perram, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, has been given special powers.

The Prime Minister urged measures for cheapening grain, and it was resolved to inform the leading dealers that unless they import largely at once Government will do so and open state shops with cheap grain. The principal dealers have agreed to sell foodstuffs at fixed rates for eight days from the 6th, which may not be raised, but must be lowered, when large supplies come in. Government undertakes special protection of grain shops and has arranged that carts carrying grain shall not be impressed for other work. Clayey land for bricks and tiles and for limekilns to be auctioned promptly. Colonel Shore receives Rs. 5,000 for dispensaries and medical relief and disinfectants. All sowcars and gold and silversmiths to obtain police permission before buying or melting jewellery and precious metal, as quantities of stolen property are being made away with. Complaints of police highhandedness to be reported promptly to ward magistrates and grain alleged to be merely damp to be dried and passed by Health Officer before sale.

Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk has lent 500 rowtis for sheltering the destitute. Police posts are at kitchens to prevent crowds of imposters from getting relief.

It is stated that the number of corpses found by the military alone on the 5th is 559 and by the municipality 34. It must be recollected that hundreds of hastily arranged funerals occurred before any organisation existed, and that police and others recovered and picked up hundreds before the military commenced operations. The lady doctors, nurses, dhais, and patients at the Victoria Hospital, over sixty in all, were not rescued by Misses Evans and Blair, as stated, but by two Rohillas, one a Sikh, and a party of contractor Ramgopal's men at dusk on Tuesday. Misses Pinto and Correa, with their nurses and dhais, carried all up the narrow staves to the stair at the head and the roof of the hospital between 9 p.m. and 1 o'clock on the morning of the flood. Most had risen from bed to help, so were clad only in dressing and night-gowns in the pouring, pelting rain till dusk on Tuesday. With little or no food this band of devoted women stood to their duty at the risk of their lives, carrying out the order "stand by your patients." They would have got away earlier had they agreed to leave the patients. They were taken to the Afzul Ganj Mosque, remaining in wet clothes all night. They had lost all the clothing being damaged by water.

Madras Governor's Action.

RELIEF FUND OPENED,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 7.

According to a telegram received by H. E. the Governor from the Resident at Hyderabad, there are 100,000 people houseless and destitute owing to the recent cataclysm.

His Excellency, in consequence, telegraphed to the Sheriff of Madras, asking him to take the necessary steps for the organisation of a relief fund, offering a contribution of Rs. 500 towards it. A subscription list has already been started and a meeting of Madras citizens convened for Friday next, at the Banqueting Hall.

A meeting of Mussalmans of Madras to express sympathy with the sufferers in the recent floods at Hyderabad was held yesterday afternoon in the premises of the Anjuman.

It was resolved to send a message of sympathy to the Minister of Hyderabad, but it was not thought necessary to start a separate relief fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

The following telegram is published for information:—

Nizam of Hyderabad to Viceroy.

Telegram 5th October.

"I beg your Excellency will kindly tender to the King-Emperor my most grateful thanks for his Majesty's gracious and touching message of sympathy with me in the recent misfortune. I am sure it will afford the sufferers great consolation to know that they have the heartfelt sympathy of his Most Gracious Majesty."

Meeting at Palanpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, OCTOBER 7.

Being deeply touched by the heartrending news of the terrible and unprecedented calamity which is reported to have befallen the Hyderabad State and its subjects owing to unusual heavy rains and floods, the citizens of Palanpur convened a mass public meeting this afternoon at the State library, at which His Highness the Dewan Sahib kindly presided. About one thousand persons were present.

After the meeting was addressed by Sahibzad Talemahomed Khanji Sahib, heir-apparent to His Highness, and others, it was resolved to send a wire of heartfelt sympathy to His Highness the Nizam for the dreadful loss of life and property occasioned by the floods.

It was also resolved to start a fund here for relieving the distress of the Hyderabad unfortunate sufferers and to remit the money subscribed to the Bank of Bombay.

At the meeting His Highness, in his usual liberal and benevolent spirit, subscribed Rs. 1,000 and the gentlemen present subscribed an equal amount.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

		Rs.
Previously acknowledged...	...	30,435
Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee & Co	...	1,001
Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Cafna	...	500
Estate of the late Mr. Sorabji Framji Commisariat	...	500
Mr. Fardoonji Jamsedjee	...	300
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basil Scott...		300
A Sympathising Gambler	...	265
Dr. Temulji B. Nariman...	...	200
Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt.	...	200
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw	...	200
Mr. Khimji Ramdas	...	200
Mr. A. Framji	...	200
Mr. H. O. Quin	...	100
Mr. Dadabhai Hormusji Mistri...		100
Rao Saheb Hardeudas Mugatlal Munshi	...	100
Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji	...	100
Mr. Husain B. Tyabji	...	100
Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya	...	100
"My Mite"	...	100
"Sympathiser"	...	200
Mr. Moolchand Jivraj	...	51
Mr. Nanchand Gandhabhai	...	51
Mr. Dossabhai Maganlal	...	25
Mr. Choonilal Kalidas	...	11
Mr. P. P. Talati	...	3
Mr. M.C. Tarachand	...	100
Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn	...	100
Total Rs.		35,542

(Sd.) DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

The Question of Emoluments.

THE "PIONEER'S" REMARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 7.

With regard to the improvement in the pay of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department the "Pioneer" says:—

Roughly it may be said that in general service the signaller will start on Rs. 50 per month instead of Rs. 40 and will rise to Rs. 200 in his twentieth year of service, or rather in nineteen years, for at the end of five years' service he will get double the increment if his work and conduct are satisfactory in every respect. After fourteen years he will have to pass efficiency bar, otherwise he will never rise above Rs. 140 per month.

This means that an examination will be made into his past services and his present merits, and a man who has a desire to rise will scarcely fail to become fully efficient. A great feature of the new scheme seems to be the prospects which it will open out to good signallers who qualify by examination for promotion to telegraph masters in general service. At present their pay as telegraph masters of various grades is subject to serious limitations, but hereafter by the creation of two classes of deputy superintendents openings will be given which should act as a great stimulant to all signallers from the moment they enter the department.

The lower class of deputy superintendents will receive Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 325, whereas the most that telegraph masters of the 1st grade can now expect to get is much lower than this, while the higher class will be still better off. They will replace the present subassistant superintendents of traffic and will receive Rs. 325, rising to Rs. 400. From this class will be selected a certain number who will receive the maximum of Rs. 500.

The prospects of the signaller in local service have also been improved, as at present the maximum pay of Rs. 108 has been raised to Rs. 130 per month.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's Tour in October:—

October 12th—Leave Poona, 3-8 a.m., (private departure); arrive Hotgi, 9-40 a.m.; leave Hotgi, 9-45 a.m. (by special); arrive Bijapur 12-30 p.m. (public arrival). 13th—Halt. 14th—Leave Bijapur, 3-30 p.m. (private departure by special); arrive Gadag, 10-30 p.m. 15th—Leave Gadag, 6-30 p.m. (by special). 16th—Arrive Belgaum, 8 a.m. (public arrival). 17th, 18th, and 19th—Halt; and 20th—Leave Belgaum, 6-30 a.m. (private departure by special); arrive Wathar, 3-0 p.m; leave Wathar, 4-0 p.m. (by motor) and arrive Mahableshwar, 6-0 p.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain E. G. Drummond, Aide-de-Camp.

THE Secretary of State has granted a pension of £100 a year from Indian Revenues to the Revd. J. Gelson Gregson, in recognition of his labours in the cause of temperance in the Army in India.

A THOROUGH test of Lord Rosslyn's system on Hiram Maxim's roulette table has, according to a London cablegram to the "Times of Ceylon," ended in Lord Rosslyn losing and retiring. He explains that the law of averages failed to work.

JUBBULPUR NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, OCTOBER 4.

AFTER having had dry weather for nearly four weeks, rain started again last Sunday, there were a few showers accompanied by thunder, this was repeated on Tuesday, and on Wednesday we had a regular monsoon downpour. It seems, however, that it was only a passing disturbance, as all signs of rain have now once more disappeared.

The golf handicap was finished last week: the semi-finals were won respectively by Mr. Burden and Mr. Collins, their opponents being Captain Burgess and Mr. Hankes. In the final, Mr. Burden met Mr. Collins and defeated him after one of the closest matches that can ever have been seen: they halved every hole with the exception of one, the victor securing the match by the one and only hole he won out of the 18 hole course.

On Saturday last, the first Cinderella dance of the season was held at the Club. Unfortunately, it was a particularly hot and still night, and only about a dozen ladies and half as many again men turned up. The floor however, was extremely good, and the dance, although small, was quite a success. Probably, in another week or two, when the cold weather is upon us these fortnightly dances will be better attended. We are quite waking up in Jubbulpore: the billiard and golf tournaments are now to be succeeded by tennis tournaments: mixed doubles and singles for both sexes there are a great number of entries especially on the part of the ladies. The competitors are now energetically practising for the fray and the six courts, which are all the Club boasts, are invariably all in use during the daily tennis hours.

The 27th Light Cavalry are "at home" every Thursday morning for tent-pegging, and very good exhibitions of trick riding are also given by the Regiment, some of which are well worth watching.

Our amateur theatricals have now been indefinitely postponed, and the rehearsals which had for sometime been held three or four times weekly in the theatre have ceased altogether for the present: the reasons being that one of the chief actors has gone away "on leave"; and that nobody has yet been secured to enact the part that has been given up in succession by two people.

During last week, there has been a Bioscope entertainment, Wests, "Our Navy and four Army" at the theatre. The views include many of the latest events at home, manœuvres, new naval training, yacht racing, boxing, etc., etc., and the films are exceeding good. The first two nights the theatre was nearly filled, but afterwards the attendance gradually fell off. On Tuesday, Miss Blanche Vaudon, who came out from Home to give representation of Salome, arrived from Bombay, and gave two pretty and graceful dances at intervals during the evening; she was repeatedly encored. Many requests were made to the manager that she should give the Saleme dance; but he had received a wire from Mr. Bandmann, under whose direction the Company acts, that owing to popular feeling in Bombay, it was not to take place. However, on representations that the Jubbulpore audiences consist entirely of English people, and the sanction of the Commissioner being obtained, Mr. Bandmann withdrew the veto, and the dance was advertised for Friday evening. Contrary to expectations, the place was neither well filled, nor was the dance received enthusiastically: in fact it was altogether rather disappointing.

On Thursday morning views were taken for the Bioscope of the 27th Cavalry charging and also o trick riding and tent-pegging. Our "week" starts on the 22nd of this month: there are to be three days racing, and a Horse Show. During the week a dance is to be given by the bachelors of Jubbulpore.

On Saturday a Pagal Gymkhana was given by Mr. and Mrs. Learoyd and Messrs. Todd, Davison, and Hyde. It took place on the Rams Polo Ground; and the band of the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, played selections during the afternoon.

Among the competitions was a Wand Race for ladies, this was well won by Mrs. Brooke Mears, who guided her pony in and out of the wands with great skill.

The same lady also won the Ladies Driving Competition: there were a great number of entries for this and the exhibition of driving was distinctly good: Mrs. Matthews was a very near second.

The Polo Scurry caused a great deal of amusement: Captain Carron got away in great style with a flying start and won his heat easily but was well beaten in the finals by Mr. Bond. The last race was a truly funny sight: each lady and her partner were given a piece of colored ribbon: they then had to run a short distance, to where a number of hens were let loose on their approach. They then between them had to catch the hen, which wore the corresponding ribbon. Most of the competitors made themselves very hot, fruitlessly chasing their wretched fowl, or (as in some cases happened owing to the similarity of some of the shades of colory some body else's all over the maidan, but the winners Mrs. Butt and Mr. Dunlop, succeeded in catching their hen with great promptitude and skill. This was the seventh and final event and was followed by the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Learoyd. The hosts and hostess were lucky in their selection of an afternoon, as although quite fine, the sky was most of the time cloudy, so that it was wonderfully cool, and sunshades had little or no use.

INDIAN POST OFFICE.

Grievances of Burma Circle.

EARLY REDRESS SOUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 7.

The Postal clerks and officials of the Burma Circle have petitioned the Director-General of Post Offices, India, asking him to take into early consideration the memorial recently submitted to him in which several of their grievances were set out. The petitioners represent that since the submission of their memorial the officers in the Burma Secretariat and in the Accountant General's Office have received increments to their salaries and allowances respectively, that some concession has been granted to the postal clerks in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and that they, who are the most hardworking of all Government servants and deserve greater sympathy, have received nothing yet.

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

A Forest Officer Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, OCTOBER 7.

News has been received here this morning that Mr. Tinne, a promising young Forest officer, has been killed accidentally while shooting in the Sunderbans.

"THE HEART OF INDIA."

THE latest addition to the handy little "Wisdom of the East" series is a collection of sketches in the history of Hindu religion and morals, entitled "The Heart of India." The author commences his work with a brief description of the gods of the Rig-Veda,—the mystic figures of the Sky-Father (Dyaus) and the earth-mother (Prithwi), so closely akin to the Greek Ouranos and Gaia, the representations of the sunlit heaven under one or another aspect Mitra, Savitra, Aryaman and Varuna, the deified priest and envoy of man to the gods, Agni and the Hindu Thor, Indra, the champion of the fighting Aryan tribes. Unquestionably the poetical feeling of the Vedic Hindu appears at its best in the hymns addressed to the Sun and the Dawn. The reason why this should be so is perhaps best explained by the theory put forward in a Tilak's "Arctic Home in the Vedas" that the ancestors of the Vedic Aryans dwelt at some indeterminate date in the land where winter and darkness reigned supreme for the greater part of the year and where the gradual appearance of the dawn was spread over a period of months rather than days. One hesitates to accept in full the theory that the ancestors of the Hindus once dwelt at or around the north pole; but the fact remains that the Rig-Vedic dawn was so protracted that several days elapsed between the first appearance of light on the horizon and the sunrise which followed it; that the Dawn was addressed in the plural and was made up of thirty parts, which were continuous, inseparable and revolved like a wheel; that the Rig-Veda testifies to a deep seated horror of the ghastly darkness of night, which is meaningless when applied to the short recurring nights of the temperate or tropical zone; and that in the same hymns the sun is described as "unyoking his car in the midst of the heavens" and as "rocking in the heaven like a swing"—phenomena which are only possible in latitudes where the sun remains continuously, and travels to and fro, above the horizon for a long unbroken period.

Yet in spite of the glorious imagery of the Rig-Veda, the Vedic religion was not a noble one. The gods were simply the milch-kine of the faithful, the priests their milkers; and it was only natural perhaps that before the close of the Vedic age the Aryan should have deprived their deities of their respective individualities and should have formulated the idea of a single First Being, from which all the manifold forms of existence were derived. The outlines of this Pantheism are sketched in the Vedic poem commencing with the two following stanzas:—

"The golden Babe arose first
He was born the one lord of what so is;
He holdeth up the earth and heaven—
What god shall we serve with our offering!?

"Giving spirit, giving power whose ordinance
All worship, of whom are the gods,
Of whom the shadow is deathlessness, of
whom is death—
What god shall we serve with our offering."

From Pantheism to idealism was no great step; and within a comparatively brief space the Hindu passed from the realism of the Vedas to the idealism of the Upanishads by way of the Brahmanas, assimilating as he did so the idea which is expressed in the two words Karma and Samsara and which has ever since been fundamental in Indian thought. The sum of Upanishadic teaching is that Brahma, the cosmic force manifested as a universe to the thought, is in essence one with that same thought, with the Atman or Self. "The Brahma, the power which presents itself to us materialised in all existing things, which creates, sustains, preserves and receives back into itself again all worlds, this eternal infinite divine power is identical with the Atman, with that which, after stripping off everything external, we discover in ourselves as our real most essential being, our individual self, the soul."

The Upanishadic doctrine by insistence upon the utter illusiveness of the world of appearance and upon the strict identity of the soul and Brahma grew into the later Vedanta, as expounded by the great Shankaracharya, who laid the foundations upon which two great churches, the Vaishnava and the Shaiva, could establish themselves. Godward love in utter self-surrender is the keynote of Vishnuite religion, which is therefore indifferent to formal rites; and the author of the small book mentioned above quotes more than one delicate poem to elucidate this argument. He also discusses the two great cycles of legend in the Vishnuite church, the Rama and the Krishna cycles, pointing out that the worship of Rama as the Supreme become man teaches pure love of man and God, chastity and manly effort, whereas the worship of Krishna tends towards a deep sensualism of the spirit and often of the body also, which culminated in the doctrines of Vallabacharya. A brief but interesting sketch of Tulsidas follows next, and in turn opens the way for a description of Nanak and the Sikh creed, and of Tukaram the Marathi poet. The South of India: the stronghold of the Shaiva church, and has theology of its own contained in a luxuriant Tamil literature. Siva the gracious appears first as a god of the stormy northern highlands, then as the divine wizard of the hills, and at length is recognized as representing the totality of the destructive forces in Nature. The form in which he is most beloved of the people of Southern India is that of Natesa, the Lord of Bliss and the master of frenzy. It is thus he dances in bronze in the Madras Museum. Treading an enemy underfoot, himself erect in a circle of flames, with serpents at his wrists, a wide, grave, serene face; a light drapery like a vain pain, girding the cruel slimness of his loins, agile, superb, formidable, an image of life at once intoxicated and absolved by the triumphant sython of its own beauty. No cult in the world, has produced a richer devotional literature then the cult of Shiva in Southern India, one of its greatest poets being Manikkavachakar or He of the Ruby Speech, whose teaching is well portrayed in certain carefully selected extracts from his "Tinivachakam." The book which will repay perusal concludes with short chapters on Kapilar and the anti-Brahmans, Vemana, Bhartri-Hari, and some of the other Tamil moralists.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

Ludicrous Finals.

STUDENTS SUSPECTED AS ANARCHISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 7.

A correspondent sends the "Empire" the following:—

The Presidency College students who went on a geological excursion in the Singbhum district at Government expense returned to Calcutta on Sunday, the 4th October. They were suspected by the authorities at Chaibasa as anarchists, and on their arrival at Chaibasa the magistrate asked them to quit the place at once, and threatened arrest. The professor with his pupils quitted the place. The Government school, where they stopped for the night, was guarded by the police. The names and addresses of the boys were taken down and they were asked to leave thumb impressions, which they refused.

CALCUTTA'S HEALTH.

A Report—and a Review.

THE annual report of the Health Officer of Calcutta for 1907 is after the usual elaborate style of all such publications, but its value as a document for the official file is considerably minimised by the author's introduction of disputable data as bases for important percentage calculations. It is easy to sympathise with Dr. Pearse's desire to present the hygiene of the city as favourably as possible, but he may be reminded that responsible public servants, when accounting for their stewardships, should confine themselves to solid substantiated statements, whether pleasant or unpalatable. The Health Officer of a great city is in a different category from the chairman of a speculative company, and it is expected that the records of his Department should consist of a true and irrefutable resume of contemporary history, unpunctuated by confusing deviations into statistical vistas of challengable possibilities. In this report Dr. Pearse has riskily indulged his fancy, and it is not difficult to read between the lines that he is conscious of the transgression. He attempts to justify his departure from precedent and general procedure in the following ingenuous manner:—

"In the first place, it is the custom in India, and one which has been adopted in all previous reports for Calcutta, to estimate the ratios of births and deaths upon the population figures of the previous census. If the population remained stationary there would be few errors, but Calcutta has grown enormously, and consequently the further any year is from that of the census the greater are the mistakes in all the ratios calculated. In 1891 the population was returned at 6,82,308—in 1901 at 8,47,796. If we assume that the same rate of growth has occurred since 1901, the population in the middle of the calendar year 1907 may be estimated at 9,71,356. This is an increase of 14·5 per cent. on the population of 1901, and the yearly rate of growth may be put down at 2·3 per cent. We have no other means in Calcutta of calculating the increase. On this basis we may perhaps venture on the probable growth of the city during the current decade."

Dr. Pearse then proceeds into tabulated statistics detailing how, in his opinion, the population of Calcutta has been annually increasing since the census of 1901, and he complacently decides that in 1907 it was 9,66,036 and that in 1911 it will have reached the ambitious total of 10,53,992. "The importance of making allowance for this increase of population," he sapiently remarks, "may be illustrated by taking the general death-rate for 1907. This, worked out on the usual plan, is 37·6 per 1,000, but the number of deaths amongst the larger estimated population reduces the general death-rate to 33 per 1,000." However, this computation is too sanguine for even Dr. Pearse to advance without examination, and he finds himself compelled to critically discuss the constitution of the population of Calcutta. This he describes as peculiar in the sense that it shows a deficiency of children, which invariably have a high death-rate, and an excess of young healthy males, who as invariably have a low death-rate. Such a condition, he confesses "artificially lowers the general death-rate and makes the usually recorded rate for the city appear better than it really is." He accordingly seeks for a normal comparison, and he finds one to his satisfaction in Bengal. But the result of an analytical contrast is distressing. Indeed, if the population of Calcutta were similarly constituted to that of Bengal there should have been 38,177 deaths in Calcutta in 1907 instead of 31,942 actually recorded. Calculated on the total census population of 1901, such a mortality gives a death-rate of 45 per 1,000 but on the Health-Officer's estimate of the increase of population this modifies to 39·3 per 1,000.

Just so! Dr. Pearse started out insinuatingly to prove that it was unjust to Calcutta to [illegible] its vital statistics of 1907 upon the latest actual population basis—the census return of [illegible] —and once committed to his specious reasoning he has perforce to conscientiously [illegible] it up, which he does with disconcerting [illegible]

"The population in 1901," he continues, "was 8,47,796, and we now estimate it at 9,66,036, a difference of 1,18,240. During this period of six years there have been registered 183,428 deaths but only 80,403 births, an excess of deaths of 1,03,025. We must add this to the estimated increase of population and we arrive at the probable influx of outsiders into Calcutta during these six years at 2,21,265 giving an average of 36,877 for each successive year. If there were no influx the population of the city would decrease at the rate of over 17,000 a year."

It is not a healthy discovery to make that but for a problematical annual influx calculated chiefly upon conjecture the city of Calcutta would cease to have any population at all in fifty years! An aggregation of awkward physical conditions and an imperfectly organised Registration of Births Sub-Department would seem to be among the difficulties that hamper Dr. Pearse in his endeavours to collate reliable and comprehensive up-to-date returns. He deplores that "females in Calcutta constitute only about 33·4 per cent. of the population, whereas in Bengal the two sexes are about equal in numbers. Both in Calcutta and Bengal females between the ages of 15—45 (the child bearing period) form about half of the total female populations. Thus we find that 22·4 per cent. of the Bengal population are females at child-bearing ages, whereas in Calcutta the females at these ages are less than 18 per cent. of the total population. Such a deficiency has an important bearing on the birth-rate of the city.

"The registered births during the year 1907 amounted to 16,224 giving a rate on the whole census population of 19·1 per 1,000 and on the estimated increased total population of 16·7 per 1,000. This compares favourably with the partially corrected rate of 15·7 for 1906. But neither of these is the correct rate as we have seen that the numbers of females of child-bearing age are smaller in proportion to the total population than in Bengal or in most cities. The corrected birth-rate for Calcutta allowing for increase of population is 24·5 per 1,000. This is a low birth-rate for India, but it is larger than that recorded for the towns of Bengal (22·2 for 1906). There is reason to believe that a considerable number of births are never registered, and it is generally admitted to be a common practice for women to leave the city and go to their native villages for the births of their children. This custom has been estimated to account for a loss of at least 20 per cent. in the number of births registered. The inclusion of 15,000 prostitutes amongst the total number of females of child bearing ages also tends to make the birth-rate small."

Dr. Pearse at this point appears to have become convinced that his methods of calculation were leading him into confusing complications, and he therefore confines his basic standards in future to the population figures of the census. Arguing upon this foundation, he states, that the total births give a ratio of 108 per 1,000 females between the ages of 15 and 45, whereas in Bengal the ratio is 164, and that there is a mortality of 293 per 1,000 registered births, which, though high, is lower than that recorded in previous years. Convulsions, particularly tetanus, and pulmonary diseases were the most common causes of infantile mortality, and the inherent weakness of the great mass of the population is demonstrated by the large

number of still-births, and premature births and deaths from congenital debility. There were two outbreaks of cholera during the year—one in January and the other in November and December—the former being the more serious. The districts chiefly affected were the northern and southern, and the total deaths were 3,803, which shows a more severe incidence than has occurred in the city during any year of the past decade. Since the 1st of February, 1908, there has been another outbreak. This followed upon the Ardhodaya Jog festival, and while many of the victims were pilgrims the disease spread to the whole population, Calcutta losing altogether about 1,000 inhabitants despite carefully planned precautions. Of small-pox there was a marked outbreak during the early part of 1907, and 1,286 deaths were registered for the year as against 2,905 for 1906. The Health Officer complains that cases of this disease are not properly reported except from the hospitals, and that the Department is consequently unable to institute early preventive measures. Only 1,667 cases came to the knowledge of the municipal officers, and the majority of these were heard of after death; and he contends that in the circumstances reliance against the spread of the disease must be placed upon vaccination, which is not so popularly accepted as it might be, there having been only 36,084 vaccinations in the course of the year. Malaria is more rife in the suburbs than in the central parts of Calcutta, but as a cause of death it is less evident than formerly; while from plague there were 3,591 deaths, and from enteric fever 141 approximately. The report concludes with notes on other diseases that in varying but lesser degrees contributed to the mortality rate of 1907, and with an exhaustive review of the work accomplished by the Health Department during the year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following appointments are made in connection with the Artillery Practice Camps to be held in the Southern Army during the season 1908-09.

Instructor in Gunnery:—Captain L. B. Montresor, 34th Battery, R. F. A, with effect from 15th October, Quetta Camp. Camp Commandant:—Bt.-Colonel G B Smith, R G A., Quetta. Staff Officer:—Captain C L R Gray, R G A, Quetta. Range Officer:—An officer from 42nd Brigade, R F A. Assistant Range Officer:—An Officer from 42nd Brigade, RFA. Nasirabad Camp.—Camp Commandant:—Lt.-Colonel S E G Lawless, 46th Brigade, R F A. Staff Officer:—Captain A H D West, 46th Brigade, R F A. Range Officer. Assistant Range Officer. To be nominated by the General Officer Commanding 5th Division Palipahari Camp.—Camp Commmandant:—Lieut.-Colonel W K McLeod, 4th Brigade, R F A, Staff Officer:—Captain F G Deshon 4th Brigade, R F A. Range Officer. Assistant Range Officer. To be nominated by the General Officer Commanding 5th Division. Lahknadon Camp—Camp Commandant:—Bt.-Colonel G R T Rundle, 5th Brigade, R F A. Staff Officer Captain W H Bartholomew 5th Brigade, R F A. Range Officer:—An Officer from 46th Brigade, R F A Assistant Range Officer:—An Officer from 46th Brigade R F A Aundh Camp—Camp Commandant:—Bt-Colonel J H Jellett, 13th Brigade, R F A. Staff Officer:—Captain H W Atlay, 13th Brigade R F A. Range Officer:—An Officer from 43rd Brigade R F A. Assistant Range Officer—An Officer from 6th Ammunition Column R F A. Birsaodra Camp—Camp Commandant;—Lt-Colonel Hon H W Addington 11th Brigade R F A. Staff Officer:—Captain R G Maturin, D S O, 10th Brigade, R F A Range Officer:—An Officer from 43rd Brigade R F A. Assistant Range Officer:—An Officer from 10th Ammunition Column R F A. Kapra Camp—Camp Commandant:—Officer Commanding 43rd Brigade, R F A Staff Officer;—Captain A R V Cossart, 43rd Brigade R F A. Range Officer—An Officer from 10th Brigade, R F A. Assistant Range Officer.—An Officer from 9th Ammunition Column, R F A. Killod Camp.—Camp Commandant:—Officer Commanding Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow. Staff Officer;—Bt.-Major P. Wheatley, Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow. Range Officer:—An Officer from 46th Brigade R F A. Assistant Range Office:—An Officer from 46th Brigade, R F A Burma Mountain Artillery Camp—Camp Commandant:—Lt-Colonel R W Fuller, R G A. Staff Officer. Range Officer—To be nominated by the General Officer Commanding Burma Division, Lahknadon (Second Camp)—Camp Commandant:—Officer Commanding 45th Brigade, R F A Staff Officer:—Captain W M Warburton R F A Range Officer:—An Officer from 11th Ammunition Column, R F A. Assistant Range Officer:—An Officer from 11 Ammunition Column, R F A.

The undermentioned Officer is granted privilege leave from 12th October to 1st November, or date he may avail himself thereof:—Major-General E A H Alderson, C B, Commanding 6th (Poona) Division.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

Major Bidgood, 89th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Fort St. George, is transferred to No. 81 Company, Quetta.

Major-General Clements, Commanding Quetta Division, is granted 3 months' combined leave out of India.

Major Wintle, 84th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 87th Punjabis.

The following appointments of the Royal Army Medical Corps Officers, as Staff Officers, Divisional Medical Mobilisation Stores, are sanctioned:—

Captain G. R. Sylvester Bradley transferred from the Poona to the Meerut Division, for appointment, vice Captain Knox, who embarks for Home on the 18th December, his tour having expired.

Captain G. B. Crisp transferred from the Meerut to the Mhow Division, for appointment vice Major Granger, I.M.S., transferred to the Poona Division, vice Captain Martin, proceeding Home, his tour having expired on the 3rd December.

Colonel G. J. Kellie, I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind and Jullunder Brigades, has been permitted to retire from the Service, from the 15th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind and Jullundur Brigades, vice Colonel Kellie retired.

Lieutenant Dawes, 90th Punjabis, is transferred to the 80th Infantry.

Captain Ingram, 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery, Shoeburyness, is posted to the 89th Company, Fort St. George.

On arrival in India, the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants of the Unattached List for the Indian Army are attached to the Regiments named:—

A. Simpson—1st Wiltshire Regiment.
E. D. Metcalf—1st Connaught Rangers.
C. H. Boulton—1st Wiltshire Regiment.
P. Johnston Saint—1st Notts and Derbyshire Regiment.
A. E. Meredith—1st Wiltshire Regiment.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Trial of the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 7.

The Multan Train Murder case opened yesterday before Mr. Spencer,, District Judge, Multan. Mullins and Shuldham were charged under Sections 302 (murder), 376 (outrage), and 397 (robbery with a dangerous weapon). Mullins is a slight man, rather short and was dressed in light trousers and dark coat. Shuldham is a bigger man and more determined looking, and energetically took notes. Both men are Eurasians. The Court was very crowded with witnesses and others interested in the case.

Mrs. Shaw, sister of the deceased, who was the first witness called, said she went to Multan Station to meet her sister. Witness however was told by Mr. Shuldham, Inspector, Railway Police, Multan, and father of the accused, that her sister had been found murdered in a carriage. Witness identified the following articles which were found after the murder by the police as formerly belonging to her sister:—Gold curb chain, thick gold bracelet, set of gold studs, gold ring with five diamonds, gold neck chain and locket with ruby enclosing two photos of Miss Taylor and intended for her husband, small gold locket with emerald centre, small gold watch, very thin gold chain, two small gold safety pin brooches, two gold bangles, the whole valued at about Rs. 500.

All these articles were put in as exhibits.

Mr. N. W. Taylor, brother of the deceased, stated that he saw his sister off from Ghaziabad on the 8th September. He gave her a knife to cut the wedding cake with, as she left.

Questioned by Shuldham, Mr. Taylor said his sister was not previously engaged to any one. On the way to Multan Miss Taylor stopped a day at Lahore, but witness had certain knowledge that she went nowhere. That after the murder witness went down to Multan, returning on 13th September. He had an examination made of Shuldham and Mullins who were travelling in the next compartment. The Deputy Commissioner, Multan, and the Police Inspector were present at the examination, which took place in a first class carriage while the train was in motion. A search was made for the jewellery, but nothing was found.

Questioned why he caused an examination to be made, witness replied that he had a letter from a constable of Lahore which stated that a Eurasian had left his carriage on the train in which Miss Taylor travelled at Raewind, had absented himself for an hour and a half, and then returned to the carriage and changed his clothes.

Guard Chapman repeated the evidence previously embodied in the District Judge's order on the case. Witness could not definitely state what colour Shuldham's clothes were at Raewind, but Mullins wore khaki riding breeches and white coat. At Changamanga Shuldham was in a slatish holland suit. The train travelled slowly, at about twenty miles an hour. Some days after the murder Inspector Marshall asked witness if he could identify Shuldham as the Eurasian on the train previously spoken of. Witness was able to identify the man. Accused's father, who was present, said he (Chapman) was a liar and people could not believe railway guards. Witness also gave evidence regarding the examination in the train on the 13th spoken of by Mr. Taylor. Witness said the latter, the Deputy Commissioner, Multan, the Deputy Inspector of Police, Abdul Aziz, and the two accused got into a first class compartment. Witness and Mr. Brown also got in. The two accused were searched. A small leather bag belonging to Shuldham was searched, but nothing was found. The bag was produced in Court and on examining it witness said that in the bottom of the "bag" he now saw fifty or sixty red spots that looked like blood. Witness also noticed other similar marks inside. Witness thought one side of the bag had been scrubbed. None noticed this in the examination in the train. The holland coat (produced in Court) witness said was much like the coat Shuldham wore at Changamanga. Similarly with the holland trousers another coat was produced like the one Mullins was wearing.

Guard Babington, Multan, spoke to taking over Miss Taylor's train from Montgomery to Multan Cantonment. Witness said he saw Shuldham at Montgomery, where he asked for a drink of water. Arriving at Khanewal witness was stopped by Shuldham outside the doorway of a second class compartment. He offered witness a cup of tea at Multan Cantonment. They arrived at Multan City at 7-17 and at the Cantonment at 7-25. Witness continued:—I heard Markham, Carriage Inspector, say "Come here, there is foul play here." I walked up and saw a crowd round a first-class compartment, and then I saw that a lady had been foully murdered in the rear compartment. The Acting Civil Surgeon first entered the carriage, and I followed.

At this point the Court was cleared while the witness described the finding of the body of Miss Taylor.

On resumption of public proceedings, witness said the carriage was cut off and placed in the siding. Mullins was seated in a second-class compartment.

Photographs were here shown to witness, who stated that they pictured the state of the carriage when the body was found.

THE authorities in Paris have discovered that the telephone system of the city is largely controlled by the nervous system of the telephone girls. The majority of these girls live alone and neglect their proper meals, and in consequence subscribers suffer from the telephone girls' nerves more than is necessary. The telephone officials, to remedy this condition of affairs, have, the "Express" says, organised canteens to provide their girls with luncheon and dinner at sixpence and sevenpence a meal, consisting of roast beef and mutton, plenty of sweets. The authorities have drawn the line at caramels, which, says the official circular, "tend to disorganise the service." Subscribers' complaints, it is stated, have diminished 30 per cent. since the innovation.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS OF THE SOUDAN.

A Wonderful Transformation.

Ten years ago a new era dawned for the Soudan. It was on September 4, 1898, that the Sirdar (then Sir Herbert Kitchener) hoisted the British and Egyptian flags side by side at Khartoum as a sign to the world that the years of weary waiting and anxiety were at an end and that the Soudan had been reconquered.

When one looks back, says a Cairo correspondent, and compares to-day's conditions with those reigning prior to 1898 one is overcome at the transformation that has been achieved. Before Khartoum was reconquered anarchy was rife in the Soudan. The population was decimated and enfeebled by strife and slavery. Law and order were unknown. Now almost the whole of the 950,000 square miles has been brought into line and internal administration has been set in order. Law Courts have recently been opened at Khartoum. Magistrates go on circuit through the provinces. Slavery, although unfortunately not entirely eradicated in the most distant parts, has been reduced almost to a minimum. Schools, both elementary and industrial, have been established. All this has been done in the short space of ten years by a small—a very small, indeed—handful of British officers.

And, as if the above achievement was insufficient the finances of the country show a wonderful development. The revenue in 1893 was barely £E35,000, in 1893 it was £E336,000, and to-day it is almost double that amount. It is true that there is an annual deficit, which is borne by Egypt, but that deficit is decreasing yearly. Whatever amount Egypt may have spent on the Soudan, she has no reason to grumble. The Soudan already pays to the Egyptain Treasury interest annually at the rate of 3 per cent. on an estimated capital of £1,500,000. The actual outlay is probably thrice that sum, but as years go by the interest charge will be increased.

The battle of Omdurman and the hoisting of the Anglo-Egyptian flags at Khartoum were the turning points, not only in the future of the Soudan, but also in the welfare and security of Egypt. Whilst the Dervish hordes devastated her southern frontier, Egypt could not rest. Thousands of pounds, which could have been spent profitably on irrigation, and were illspared, were being annually thrown away in keeping the borders intact. Moreover, Egypt could not be at rest whilst the source of her very life—her water supply—remained in hostile hands. Had the French been allowed to establish themselves at Fashoda, Egypt would have been doomed, for she is absolutedly at the mercy of the holder of the Upper Nile. The Soudan, being in Anglo-Egyptian hands, sacrifices its water requirements in favour of Egypt, and it will not be able to get its just share until Sir W. Garstin's scheme is accomplished. Under these circumstances, whatever money Egypt may have spent, and may have to spend, on the Soudan should really be looked upon as part and parcel of the total expense of the great irrigation scheme, which is intended to give the whole of Egypt perennial irrigation. When Gordon wrote in 1884 that the Soudan is "a useless possession, ever was so, and ever will be so" he did not realise the importance of the Nile to Egypt.

The sage decision, which prompted the hoisting of the British and Egyptian flags side by side ten years ago, greatly facilitated the task of the administrators of the Soudan. It gave the world to understand that there would be no foreign intervention, and that the administration would be an arrangement between the British and, Egyptian Governments absolutely free from the influence of the Sultan. The Government was vested in the hands of the Sirdar, who became Governor-General, and who took his orders direct from the British Agent and the Prime Minister in Cairo. There have been no Capitulations or foreign Consuls to serve as obstacles to all reforms, as they have done in Egypt. The result is that the foresight of Lord Salisbury and Lord Cromer has enabled the authorities to quietly and unobtrusively carry out all the plans. So great has been their success that there is a project under consideration to give the Soudan a Civil Governor-General with a civil Administration quite separate from the military Administration. I understand that this has been decided on.

Happen what may in Egypt, Great Britain will never give up her share in the Soudan. She has a special lien on the country in virtue of the £800,000 contributed by her to its reconquest. The Mixed Courts' decision of December 2, 1896, when the Egyptain Government was forced to refund to the Caisse de la Dette the half-million granted for the Soudan expedition, was inspired by France and Russia, and drove the country into the arms of Great Britain, who contributed the money right away. Should eventually Egypt be held by a Power hostile to Great Britain the latter will always find an outlet to the sea by means of the Nile Red Sea line, which was opened in 1906, and which has a great strategic importance.

The first ten years of the administration of the Soudan has been a revelation to all, and as far as one can see the success which has been achieved will be continued.

A RESTAURANT FOR HYDE PARK.

Ready Next Summer.

PASSING along the northen shore of the Serpentine and looking towards the Marble Arch, one may see, gleaming red and white amid the foliage of a cluster of tall trees, the roof and arcade columns of a large and handsome bunglow or pavilion, that it just receiving the finishing touches of the builders. This is the new refreshment room for Hyde Park which the Office of Works, at considerabe cost, has caused to be erected. The work has gone on all through the spring and summer, and although it is now practically complete externelly, its internal equipment for the purpose for which it was designed will not be proceeded with until another summer comes round.

Hyde Park has taken a long time to fall in line with some of the other great London "lungs" in the matter of providing facilities for refreshment—we are leaving out of count, of course, the little tea house further west in Kensington Gardens, so quietly select a resort on summer afternoons; but now that it has been taken in hand the thing has been done handsomely. Architecturally the building is beautiful; it is much larger than anything else of the kind in London; and the situation, though enjoying a certain seclusion, is so central that you may sit on the balcony above or within the arcade below and hear the musical murmur from the bandstand a hundred yards or so away.

The building is octagonal in shape and rises on its strong foundations with an aspect of permanent solidity, although the design has the lightness and grace essential to this class of structure. The first floor, which is slightly raised from the ground is encircled with an arcade of white Doric columns, and these spport a spacious balcony, also plainted white, running round the second storey, a large, airy apartment lit by eight arched windows. The arches are outlined in red brick, and outer walls are covered with rough white plaster. The roof is a high octagonal cone, tiled with the brightest red; on the apex there is a white dove-cot in three steries, and surmounting all is an ornamental weather-vane. The new refreshment room is, both as regards its ornamental aspect and the utility of its pupose, a decided enhancement of the amenities of Hyde Park.

KENT'S SOLUTION OF THE DUST PROBLEM.

Motorists Delighted.

The "Automotor Journal" publishes a highly complimentary article on Kentish roads. It says:—

Kentish roads were at one time recognised by London cyclists as being amongst the worst in any home county, whereas now they are known by motorists, as well as by cyclists, to be about the best that can be found anywhere in Great Britain. Throughout the exceptionally long dry season which has been experienced this summer, when the awful dust in most parts of the Kingdom has brought to a head one of the loudest outcries there has been against motorists and moto-cars, comparative happiness has reigned in Kent, and all knowledgeable men seeking a pleasant spin on their cars have, if united by any other definite objective, wisely selected that beautiful county in preference to most others.

WHAT TARRING HAS DONE.

The best of it is that the whole cause for this attractiveness of Kent is susceptible of the simplest of all simple explanations. Kent has, in fact, led the way which all other counties would do well to follow, particularly as the way in question has already been proved to involve very little, if any, additional annual expenditure. As a county it has been fortunate enough to secure the services of a first-class Surveyor, and it has, moreover, been wise enough—through its County Council—to elect an enterprising Bridges and Roads Committee which has known how to take advantage of Mr. H. P. Maybury's unique capabilities and experience.

A careful study of the use of tar for rendering watertight the road surface, and for binding it effectually against rapid disintegration, has not only enabled the Kentish authorities to provide themselves with dustless highways, but has also resulted in the discovery of methods of construction and upkeep that are distinctly economical. The extent to which progress has been made there during the past few years is very surprising, considering that tarring operations were only started in 1905, and that as in all other counties—a certain amount of ignorant local prejudice had to be overcome before operations on any large scale could be conducted. To-day, however, nearly 200 miles of road have been treated, and further stretches of about 30 miles are being proceeded with. Already the Folkestone main road is done in its entirety, so that the motorist can travel down to that important seaside resort without discomfort to himself or any qualms as to the inconvenience he is affording to others, while on the old Watling street route the surface has been tar-painted as far as Gravesend, and a dustless way to Ramsgate and to Margate will very soon be completed; between Charing and Canterbury the work is finished, and on from Canterbury both the branching roads to the two popular watering places are even now being treated.

That the motor car should be made the scapegoat for the trouble by many people matters not at all to any reasonable member of the public, for although the anti-motoring agitator may decry the automobile for the destruction of the roads and for its dust raising propensities, no thinking man can for long be hoodwinked by perverted statements of that character. If the roads are too delicate to be used by soft tyred modern vehicles, the sooner they are either improved or abandoned entirely, the better it will be for all who pay rates and taxes. It is not as though vast sums had not been found for their upkeep each year long before the advent of motor-cars, or as though every feasible means of improving them at small extra cost had had to be abandoned after exhaustive trials had been given to it. So abundant is the proof that road-building as an art has been sadly neglected, that those who now blame the car for increased expenditure and for dust must very soon realise their error.

DO NOT COST MORE,

Two of Mr Maybury's statements stand out with striking force, and considering that they obviously were the firm convictions of an unusualy level-headed business man in whom every confidence can be placed, it would be impossible to lay too much emphasis upon them. On the one hand he said that dustless roads need not cost the ratepayers a penny more than the old roads have cost hitherto. His own treated roads in Kent, for instance, had not been rendered dustless in order to alley the dust nuisance, but because in his opinion the main trunk roads would not have stood up at all if they had not been tarred, and because it would therefore have been folly (on financial grounds alone) to have allowed them to remain non-impervious to water when means were at hand for water-proofing them. On the other hand, he did most strongly protest against the steel studded pneumatic tyre on motor-cars, and complained bitterly of the damage done by it at corners and on hills. For country use, at any rate, he could see no excuse for its employment, and he sincerely hoped some means could be found by which it could be dispensed with on all the long-distance touring vehicles which habitually travel over the main trank roads. Apart from the studded tyre, he was thoroughly in accord with the growing use of the motor-car, and, as a road engineer, he could find no fault with the pleasure car on the score of doing any injury to the road.

EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Maybury mentioned that all sorts of different forms of construction—with various materials prepared in various ways—had been tried by him in Kent before the present economic system was finally settled upon, and he quoted one instance in order to demonstrate how difficult it had been always to forsee results in advance. One of the finest looking stretches ever laid down in Kent was built with granite macadam and specially distilled tar at considerable cost. When finished it had the appearance of being capable of standing an enormous amount of hard wear, but in quite a short time, when it began to be used by traction engines—of which there are great number in Kent—it was cut to pieces and utterly ruined owing to the presence of so much tar in its composition that the tar acted as a lubricant instead of a cement. The present method is far more simple, being nothing more than a surface painting with hot tar, and yet it stands the heavy engines in addition to all the ordinary traffic which there is in Kent.

THE COST.

The actual cost of tarring a new road has been found to work out at between £39 and £40 per mile, and the average expenditure, including repainting of roads previously treated, and including roads on which two strips of tar are alone provided, was close upon £20 per mile last year. Apparently a good deal of retarring is needed every year, even though less tar is needed after the first treatment, but Mr. Maybury fully anticipates from past experience that repainting every second year will be found sufficient on many stretches in the open country. Some idea of the enormous figures which are at stake in the mainteuance and improvement of the 576 1-2 miles of main roads in rural districts, and the 20 1-4 miles in urban districts in Kent, can be obtained from Mr. Maybury's 1907-8 report, for therein it is seen that the total sum involved for the year ending 31st March last was no less than £85,503. Maintenance proper has represented £102·2 per mile—which is £11.4 per mile more than last year chiefly because so much more new material (8,514 cubic yards or tons) has been laid down while tar-painting alone has accounted for about £3,500—quite a small percentage.

Another extremely interesting statement in the same report throws a good deal of light on the success which the Kentish authorities have met with, and seems to indicate in no uncertain manner the direction in which economic roads have to be sought for. During the past year 115,759 tons or yards of new material have been laid upon their roadways, and of this 74,550 tons have been granite. The total quantity represents 193 tons or yards per mile which is said to be nearly double that laid down by any other county. When it is known, moreover, that only a few years ago—when Kent was known, for its dust and slush—the Kentish roads were made of the local ragstone (somewhat similar to the soft limestone material still used in Derbyshire), some idea can be obtained of the change of policy that has of late been adopted in the county—and yet the annual cost of the Kentish roads is but little greater.

FARMERS' OBJECTIONS.

At first, the farmers were inclined to rise up in arms against the tarring of the roads on the ground that their horses could not obtain a secure foothold upon the treated surface, and that accidents would be inevitable if the practice were continued. Gradually, however, their fears have been allayed, and complaints are now seldom if ever made in the county, the result being that the Kent County Council never hesitate to tar the road however steep a hill may be since either the horses have soon learnts how to walk on the surface or they have merely ceased to be afraid of its smooth appearance. Except in the case of horses taken straight off the land—when the chances are they are improperly shod for the road at all—there is no risk nowadays.

HOW MOTORISTS MAY RETURN THE BENEFIT.

In view of the splendid work that has been done by the Kent authorities to pave the way for motorists—while at the same time studying the best interests of the ratepayers—it is surely only right that owners and users of cars, in particular should show their appreciation in some practical manner. In one very simple way this can be done by all those who habitually take long spins out from London seawards or into some beautiful country district, for as soon as not it is immaterial to them which way they set out, and Kent would be as convenient as many other county. Not only would the motorist benefit the county by spending his time and his money amongst its inhabitants, but he would have the full enjoyment of good roads from start to finish in a part of the country where three are innumberable attractions and where motor-cars are really made welcome.

CONTRABAND.

STORIES OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

THE romance of the maritime revenue is almost dead; we have become too careful, too civilised. This may be very good for morals but it is bad for romance. How we used to delight in stories of "running contraband," how the "revenue cutter" sailed into our young imaginations? And, as a rule, we were glad to see the revenue cutter outwitted, the smugglers' cargo safely landed and stowed away in the inevitable cave. No one, except the King's officers, regarded the smuggler as a criminal; he was a man who took a sporting chance and played the game. There is a good deal about such folk in "The King's Customs" (Murray, 10s. 6d. next), by Henry Alton and Henry Hurst Holland.

THE SINS OF FOWEY.

One need not refer here to the technical side of H. M. Customs so fully treated in this able and exhaustive volume. It will be more interesting to come to records of such places at Fowey. Nowadays that little Cornish town, sleeping by its harbour looks innocent enough, but in the fifteenth century it was a different matter. Fowey was nest of pirates not only did its adventurous seamen rob ships of their cargo—ships having the King's safe-conduct—but sometimes they took the vessels as well putting the crew ashore with empty pockets. Here is a characteristic instance of their importance: "Two Gascon merchants loaded a ship with wine, and set sail for England. They held a safe-conduct from the King, and the wine was intended to provide ransom for certain prisoners. Hardy mariners of Fowey encountered them, villainously maltreated them appropriated the letters of safe-conduct, took ship and cargo, and 'sold' the wine at Fowey." The last touch is delightfully suggestive of the open disregard for the law: no doubt both squire and person were amongst the purchasers, and it is equally clear that the revenue officers winked.

TIDESMEN.

The Customs tidesmen employed on the Thames in the eighteenth century seem to have had rather a hard time, though there were jovial intervals. It was their business to accompany ships from foreign ports entering the Thames and remain on board as watchers until they were cleared. "There were at Gravesend," say the authors of this book, "two taverns at which the tidesmen were expected to lodge whilst waiting to be boarded. In times of fog or slackness the men often remained in these taverns for several days and then the tavern-keepers were permitted to advance them money up to a specified amount. When news arrived of East Indiamen in the Downs a number of tidesmen were sent to Deal to be boarded on them. These men performed the journey from Gravesend to Deal on horse-back and were as merry on the way as Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims." One ingenious member of the fraternity boarded a ship in the Pool and omitted to apprise the river inspectors when the unloading was complete. Her charge meant two shillings a day to him; he might have to wait a week or two for another Job, so he calmly remained on board for eighty days. The Board reprimanded the inspectors severely, but the tidesman got his money—out of the inspectors, pockets. Often the tidesman's life was made unbearable by the brutality of skippers.

FEARLESS SMUGGLING.

When during a period in the eighteenth century terrific restrictions were imposed there was a natural reaction. Smugglers in spite of horrible penalties became reckless. The revenue informer—a smuggler who implicated his comrades to save his own skin—became one of the most destested creatures in the countryside. Retaliation was bitter and brutal. Two men, Galley, a tidesman, and Chater, an informer, fell into the hands of a gang of smugglers. They were tied on to one horse and so cruelly slashed and beaten that Galley fell into the road and died of his wounds.

THE INFORMER'S FATE.

But even worse was reserved for the informer. He was led into an outhouse and told to pray:

While the poor wretch was praying one of the gang kicked him, and Tapner drew a knife and slashed his victim across the face. They led him to a dry well, and Tapner put a rope round his neck and hurled him down. They let him hang for some time, then cut the rope, and he fell. Thinking he might still be alive, they flung earth and large stones upon him. Then they went back to the tavern and fell to drinking again.

Subsequently most of these unholy ruffians had the rope about their own throats.

QUAINT EXCUSES.

A certain particularly offensive and officious surveyor found two tidesmen asleep when they should have been patrolling the deck at night. One answered the Commissioners thus:

"The charge I do not deny. I drinkt of small mugg of Water, Sugar, and a little Rum in the same to quench my thirst. To rest myself a little I set down on the main hatches, where I chanced to fall on sleep. Gentlemen, if I am guilty of a Falt I must humbly ask Pardon. But Gentlemen, I was never the man to see the Government abused since I have been in the Employ, for I always act much to the Contrary, and I haterly wish I could serve it more."

The reply of the other offender was more brief: "I do hereby acknowledge that having a bad Legg I did set down on a Chest which was on deck. I very probably might take a Nodd, but was not sound asleep."

This volume, so full of careful research and entertainment, will no doubt become a Customs classic. It should also appeal to a wider public. But when the Coastguards go, minor smuggling will certainly come in again.

THE "BROKEN" FOOTBOARD.

WE scarcely think, wrote the "Indian Railway Gazette" in its last issue, that the recent dastardly murder of a lady passenger in the carriage of a North-Western Railway train is needed as an excuse for our once again touching upon the important subject of the safety of the travelling public on Indian railways.

It will doubtless be well within the recollection of the great majority of our readers that when what has been politically termed the "unrest" in India began to show itself in a series of assaults on isolated European passengers travelling in railway carriages on lines in all parts of the country, and when these assaults, which were in themselves sufficiently serious, emboldened the criminal population to turn their attention to the robbing of passengers, the "Indian Railway Gazette" took up the matter energetically and after closely reviewing the situation from every possible standpoint was the first to formulate the opinion that the most efficient check which it would be possible to adopt to secure the maximum amount of safety to the passengers and their belongings would be the employment of the "broken" footboard—this to, by degrees, entirely supersede the present continuous footboard which offers such facility to the would-be thief or political fanatic to wander from one end of the train to the other and so ascertain in which carriage he will be best able to carry out his nefarious intentions with the least possible risk to his own skin. The idea was vigorously taken up by our contemporaries, both technical and daily, and when we further pointed out that the Schedule of Standard Dimensions gave railway administrations authority to instal the broken foot-board without the necessity of applying to the Government or the Railway Board for sanction, an authority which we venture to say many of them were not aware they possessed, we thought that there would be no delay in installing such an obvious aid to the prevention of further thefts and murders. Unfortunately, it would appear as though the innate conservatism of our higher railway authorities, caused them to look upon the idea as a more or less radical innovation, which not even the regard one would have thought they possessed for the safety of the public entrusted to their care, could make them adopt. It was one nevertheless, that appealed forcibly to the gentlemen of the Railway Board, as eventually that body issued an official circular suggesting its adoption which circular reached every railway administration in the country. Even this, however, emanating as it did from the highest railway authorities in the land failed for some time to achieve any very satisfactory result.

There are, however, indications of progress in the direction we have indicated and it is satisfactory to learn that some among our railway administrations are awakening to the fact of the great immunity from train thefts and assaults that is afforded by the adoption of so simple an innovation as is the "broken" footboard. As will be seen from an article appearing elsewhere in this issue, the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, for instance, fully recognize the protection that is afforded by this simple expedient and are doing away with the continuous footboard on all their new and existing stock.

While it is satisfactory to note that steps are being taken to provide better measures of protection, it is regrettable that the employment of the broken footboard should be proceeded with so slowly. We have endeavoured ineffectually to ascertain what prejudice there is against the broken footboard and have unsuccessfully invited official expressions of opinion from competent mechanical engineers. While we have not yet heard any argument adduced against it, we have not, as we have already said, been able to learn why it has not been more readily adopted. We are therefore forced back upon the theory of its introduction being repugnant to certain conservative minds and methods of procedure—a repugnancy which is paramount even over the safety of the travelling public or of railway officials themselves when on the road.

We are not of opinion, however, that this conservatism will be able to withstand very much longer the voice of public opinion and the recommendation of the Railway Board, though the latter will probably have more influence than the former. We would point out to railway administrations that they owe a duty to the public, in taking every possible precaution, under existing condition in India, to ensure their safety when travelling by rail. At present, one elementary, but most important, precaution remains neglected to a very large extent, that of replacing so far as possible the continuous by the broken footboard on all coaching stock, both higher and lower class. And this, be it marked, is a precaution that the press and the public have unanimously demanded and the premier railway authority of India has suggested.

The murder of a defenceless European lady, one only in a long train of similar incident has brought the subject of passenger protection to be fore more acutely than ever. How many more such dastardly incidents we would inquire, are to occur before railway officialdom is moved to take the only really efficient step that can be taken to lessen the evil and minimize these brutal murders and continued thefts?

We trust that when we next recur to the subject we shall be able to write in a different strain.

"DOES YOUR MOTHER KNOW YOU'RE OUT?"

A GOOD story of this famous old catchphrase is told by Dean Digou in his delightful "Phases of my Life." The Dean was present in the Law Courts in Dublin at trial for breach of promise of marriage. "Does your mother know you're out?" was the current joke. The plaintiff won her case and recovered damages, and became "damaged goods." So soon as the verdict was given, defendants' counsel rose and said: "My lord, have I your lordship's permission to put one question to this young woman before she leaves the Court. It is a most important question." "Certainly, certainly" replied the judge. "Thank you, my Lord. Now, young woman," he proceeded with the utmost gravity to say, "on the occasion when, on your own confession, you made assignations with this young man, tell the judge, and tell the jury, on your solemn oath, did your mother know you were out?" There was a roar of laughter.

The judge had never heard this obscure joke. "Silence, silence!" he exclaimed. "This is most disgraceful conduct in a court of justice. I consider that the learned Serjeant has put a most appropriate and pertinent question. The question he put was, "Did your mother know you were out?" I am at a loss to conceive why it should provoke such laughter. I beg, Mr. Serjeant, that you will now put that question again and if there is a repetition of such unseemly behaviour, I shall at once order the Court to be cleared." We stuffed our pocket-handkerchiefs into our mouths. 'Thank' you my lord. I quite agree with your lordship that the question I ventured to ask your leave to put is most appropriate and at your request, I will put it again. Now, young woman, I ask you tell the Judge, and tell the Jury, on the occasion when by your own confession, you made assignations with this young man "did your mother know you were out?" Again we were convulsed with laughter. The judge was furious. "Clear the Court," he cried, "clear the Court." It was high time to explain. Someone stepped up and explained the current chaff. I see the judge taking off his spectacles, leaning back in his chair and laughing heartily till tears ran down his cheeks.

DR. SVEN HEDIN, who has been the guest of the Viceroy, left Simla yesterday for Bombay, whence he contemplates sailing to Japan, and then travelling through Siberia direct to Europe. He will proceed first to Stockholm, where he will give his first lecture, and will next proceed to London, to lecture before the Royal Geographical Society. The explorer has had a very touching farewell from the six Ladaki servants, who accompanied him to Simla. They wept copiously when the moment came for saying "goodbye." Dr. Sven Hedin presented them with remaining animals of his caravan, weapons, tents and camp equipage, which was of any service, and the Ladakis return to their own country comparatively rich men.

CRUELTY TO VEGETABLES.

Remarkable Meeting of Protest.

A great meeting was held on Friday last in the grill-room of the Cannon Street Hotel to protest against the excesses committed by extreme vegetarians. Amongst those present were Sir James Crichton-Browne, who presided, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, Mr. Pears, Mr. Fitter, Mr Harris (the Sausage King), Sir Alfred Jones (the Banana King), Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Miss Maud Allan, Mr. Bernard Shaw, La Loie Fuller, Mr. Algernon Ashton, Miss Isadora Duncan, Mr. Alfred Nutt, and the Jam Sahib.

Sir James Crichton-Browne said that they were met together to discharge a public duty imposed on them by the momentous utterance of Mr. Francis Darwin, the President of the British Association. The evidences which that illustrious botanist had been able to furnish which pointed to the existence of consciousness in plants—their intelligent habits, irritability, powers of sleep, and so on—had suddenly awakened the national conscience to the horrible iniquities of vegetarians, and above all, fruitarians. Let them clear their minds of cant. He was, as they all knew, a convinced carnivore, and he had no intention of giving up chops whether with or without the accompaniment of tomato sauce. But between the consumption, on the one hand, of meat or vegetables which had been humanely slaughtered and, on the other, the barbarous habit of eating the raw flesh of live fruit, there was an impassable gulf. The latter practice was no better than cannibalism in its worst form. In conclusion, he moved a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Vegetables.

Mr. Fitter, who seconded the resolution said that he had been profoundly moved by Mr. Darwin's address. In his thoughtless youth, he owned it with remorse and contrition, he had often eaten raw turnips, but never again would he be guilty of such savagery. As an instance of the extraordinary inconsistency of which people were capable, he mentioned that he had good reason to believe that Mr. Stephen Coleridge, the arch-antivivisectionist, was in the habit of mashing potatoes before he ate them. (Groans.)

Mr. Harris, the Sausage King, rose to protest. With the principles advocated by the chairman he was in complete accord. But in no properly conducted kitchen that he knew of were potatoes mashed while they were alive. In his own, for instance, there was a special lethal chamber where they passed away painlessly to the sound of slow music. (Applause.) He took no credit to himself for this arrangement, but could not help contrasting it with the practice of Mr. Eustace Miles, who openly boasted of devouring live gooseberries—a notoriously sensitive and intelligent fruit. Personally, he thought a greengrocer's shop-front far more revolting than a butcher's.

Mr. Algernon Ashton here interposed and asked the chairman whether it was a fact that vegetables could commit suicide; but his question was ruled out of order.

Miss Maud Allan pronounced herself in sympathy with the movement. She added that when she lunched at the Prime Ministers house she especialy noticed that the salad was not dressed and potatoes were denuded of their jackets. (Cries of "Question!" from Miss Isadora Duncan and Miss Loie Fuller.)

Mr. Bernard Shaw, rising from the body of the hall amid a storm of hisses, said he wished to make a personal explanation. It was true that he was a vegetarian. (Groans.) It was not true as some people thought that the Fabian Society was derived from the Latin word "faba"—a bean. Personally he never took beans: he only gave them to his friends. (Applause.) But the object of his interv

BY THE WAY

A GUIDES FEAT OF ENDURACE.

An Alpine guide, Philippe Allamand, of Bex, has gained publicity in the Swiss papers by a marvellous pedestrian achievement. He started on a Monday from Taesch and ascended to the Weisshorn hut, whence he returned to the valley to fetch a member of his party who had been left behind. There was only time for three hours' sleep after that, and then the Weisshorn had to be climbed. It was in bad condition, and the ascent took nearly eleven hours. No sooner had he reached the top than Allamand hastened down and proceeded to Zermatt to join another party who had engaged him for the Matterhorn. He overtook them in the hut at four o'clock on the Tuesday morning, went up the Matterhorn at once, and did not get back until eleven o'clock on the Wednesday night, having been forty-four hours without sleep, walking and climbing all the time. Even then, he only took a day's rest before leading a party up the Dent Blanche.

SIR ANDREW LUSK.

Sir Andrew Lusk, born at Bar, in Ayrshire, ninety-eight years ago to-day, was Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate, 1863-95; he was M.P. for Finsbury, 1865-85; and was Lord Mayor, 1873-4. In the August of 1874 he was created a baronet, his year in the mayoralty being signalised by several noteworthy events. At the inaugural banquet Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Robert Lowe were principal speakers; the Prince Consort Memorial was unveiled in High Holborn by the Prince of Wales; and Sir Garnet Wolseley and officers were entertained at Guildhall on their return from the Ashanti Expedition.

THE BOSWELL STATUE AT L CHFIELD.

The statue of James Boswell, friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, which Dr. Robertson Nicoll is to unveil at Lichfield to-morrow, is not only the gift of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, for the design and execution of the bronze figure are also his. Busts of Carlyle, Thackeray, and Dickens have already come from Mr. Fitzgerald's hand. Arranged round the top of the pedestal of the statue, appropriately situated not far from the Johnson memorial, are figures of five intimate friends of Boswell and his hero—Burke, Garrick, Goldsmith, Reynolds, and Mrs. Thrale—and below are several scenes in which Johnson and Boswell took part.

MR. A. E. W. MASON'S NIAGARA STORY.

The member for Coventry, at the luncheon which the other day followed the inauguration of the new water scheme, made the bold confession that he did not often tell stories, and went on to give a little Niagara tale. A traveller went there with a party, and all expressed their wonder at the view given by the great flow of waters, except one man, who could be heard repeating, in melancholy tones, "What a waste! What a waste!" The other turned to the man and said, "I perceive, sir, from your depression at this waste of water that you are an electrical engineer." "No, I am not," was the response "I am a milkman."

A TRIP OF 3,500 MILES.

To enable residents on the Pacific Coast of Canada to visit the great annual exhibition held in Toronto, the railway companies, we learn from "Canada," are issuing return rickets from Victoria and Vancouver for 62.70d 1s., or about £12 10s. Such an announcement gives a very forcible idea of the size of Canada. The double railway journey between the Pacific Coast and the capital of Ontario means travelling over 3,500 miles. Moreover, Toronto itself is nearly 1,300 miles west of the port of Halifax, on the Atlantic Coast of Canada. The journey would occupy about three and a half days each way.

INSURING AGAINST THE WEATHER.

The suggestion is made by the "Fruitgrower" that a scheme should be organised on co-operative lines for insuring against the vagaries of the weather. As our contemporary points out, what with frost, drought, excess of moisture, hailstones, not to mention the whole range of diseases, it would undoubtedly be a boon to the agriculturists, small and great, if they could, by paying a moderate premium, be indemnified for any loss sustained through their crops being damaged. But would a "moderate premium" cover the vagaries of our seasons? On the other side of the Atlantic agriculturists have for many years been in the habit of protecting themselves against the risks referred to.

"UNTRAMMELLED BY LEADING STRINGS."

Some newspapers are sparing in their praise, others are not. A Northen weekly contemporary, in noticing a fourpenny magazine, remarks: The authors who contribute to its pages are given a free hand, apparently. In such conditions, untrammelled by leading strings, they give utterance to the true emotions and longings of the human heart, and voice the inarticulate whisperings of millons of their contemporaries. Under the guide of fiction we have thus presented to us a truer picture of the age in which we live than any historian, however gifted he may be is ever likely to paint." Our Northen contemporary also seems to give its writers a very free hand.

THE MARVELS OF BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

When the first public meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the London Tavern on March 7, 1804, so modest were its expectations that when William Wilberforce mentioned £10,000 as a possible maximum income, he was considered a hopeless optimist. And yet its fourth year yielded a revenue of £12,000; two years later the income had grown to £27,000; in its ninth year it was £70,000; while according to the Society's recently issued report, it is now nearly £240,000. The Society's first foreign version of the Scriptures was a Mohawk-English Gospel of St. John, of which 2,000 copies were issued a century or so ago, up to June, 1817, the versions of the Scriptures printed for the Society were but 1,800,000 all told in eighteen different languages; during last year they numbered 5,688,381, and the languages have now grown to 412.

COMFORTLESS SCOTTISH SCHOOLS.

One of his Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Mr. Fleming, in a report just issued gives a pathetic account of the condition of some country schools on a cold winter's day: After a walk, often tak ng an hour, the child of seven years old reaches the school at 9.30; or thereabouts. He enters a cold school, in which the fire or stove has only been lit for perhaps an hour, more likely less; all the windows are shut to keep out the cold. He sits down in his place: quite likely there is no support for his back or such a support that his sitting position is a harmful one. He begins to scrawl on his slate or finger his book; this in a "one-teacher" school will too often be his occupation during the whole school-time except for the period when he is brought to the floor, perhaps for twenty minutes in the day to 'say his lesson.' The two hours of the afternoon pass as the morning. Once a week he is got out of his place and stood on the floor for half an hour while physical exercises are done. Mr. Fleming once asked an infant mistress what games the children played. "I was told," he says, "they played no games there; and the tone of voice in which they reply was made and the expression which accompanied it, could not have been more rebuking if I had asked her if she taught her children to pick pockets."

THE LADIES' CORNER

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

However much we may be concerned to know the "mays" and the "mustn'ts" of Fashion, there is very little absolutely definite information to be got before the beginning of October, writes our lady correspondent. The tremendous hat and the tight skirt we regard as inevitable; but then they are not new. It is about the less conspicuous points we are concerned—the smartest length for a coat, for example, and the character of its braidings and its buttons. We know that it will have braidings and buttons, but we are not perfectly certain how these will arrange themselves. Then we want to know what type of short skirt will be modish. It is being said that we shall have our short skirts gored, and so that they fit closely round the figure right down to about the knees, where they will develop inverted pleats. The regulation skirt knife-pleated from the waist being of course, "demode," we shall find this new type of pleated skirt quite as charming, and giving the figure great slimness, without losing the pretty line about the foot, which has been its great attraction. I don't think it all unlikely that there will be a sort of kimono coat worn with this particular type of pleated skirt, but it is sure to look well whether the coat be kimono or Directoire. That the coat will be much braided and buttoned goes without saying.

THE PROBABILITIES.

All the succes and distinction this autumn will, I believe, rest with the long-skirted suits of satin and meteor crepe de chine, as perhaps, indeed, is their due, considering their cost. The question as to what blouse will be worn with a charmeuse coat and skirt has been settled in Paris by the introduction of blouses in silk net to match the satin. These which may from the simplicity of their make be called shirt-blouses, have the one-sided jabot down the front and the regulation shirt pleatings, and a general air of sophisticated simplicity. Whether they will be mounted over chiffon and satin of their own shade or over a light foundation is a matter of choice; the latter, has of course, the lighter effect, and the former the more of an all-in one frock aspect when the coat is off. The big winter hat will be very often black, and in ottoman, or corded silk, or satin charmeuse, or velvet, or felt. I think the quiet, neutral tones, such as mole and black, are the best for these big hats from several points of view. They are expensive, and if black or neutral are less particular, and can be worn oftener and longer than if in some very decided tone. Besides, a black or neutral hat can be worn with almost anything. The newest hats from Paris are in shades so dull and soft that really they might almost be classed as neutral. A big hat in a glaring colour is quite unthinkable; and so we may make up our minds, I think, to black and neutral and those dead shades rather than to decided colours for our millinery this winter. I do not mean, of course, that they may not have vivid touches, but that the big hat-shape itself will be of those safer tones.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

Professor Darwin has declared his belief that the age of the earth cannot be less than one hundred millions of years. M. Flammarion tells us now that this estimate is too low by at least fifty millions of years. The late Lord Kelvin declared soon before his death that his former estimate—10,000,000 years—was far too low, and that the more he studied the question the more strongly inclined he was to accept the estimate of Professor Darwin. Finally, Professor Fournier feels convinced that the eventual estimate which shall be proved to be scientifically accurate will show that the earth must be at least as old as the son of the great Darwin declares it to be. The proof which has upset the common Biblical affirmation of 6,000 years as being the age of the earth is found, beyond the possibility of controversy in the examination of geological strata. The great geologist Lyall was the first to apply the petric (stone) test, and his experiments demonstrated beyond cavil that the time which must have elapsed between the beginning of the cooling process of the fragment of the sun which we now inhabit and the formation of the outer strata must have been at least several millions of years. Modern criteria have changed all calculations which were made previously to the new declarations made by Darwin and Harkness, the age of petric strata being now quite as easily and as accurately determinable as the age of trees, or as the age of disinterred human bones. As to the length of time the earth is likely to last, the calculations are that it will not cease to be active for a good many millions of years, such activity not, however, necessarily supposing that life, as we know it now, will always be possible, the eventuality of a universal ice-age being always a contingency that may occur again in the history of the globe.

It is interesting to note that in this connection a Swedish mystic called Strombeg, has just declared that the world would never know another ice-age, but that it is now running out its course to the end. Its existence, he declares will endure as long as fire burns in the earth's bowels—that is until the whole mass shall have become solidified. The internal fires he says, provide the link which maintains the earth in the sun's sphere of attraction. When this attraction shall fail, the earth, according to the Swede, will cease to revolve and will fall away only to disappear by fire caused by friction, thus verifying the Biblical prophecy. As, however, the process of cooling down entirely will take some billions of years, the nervous person will note that there is really no immediate cause for alarm.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES DEVELOP THIS COLD WET WEATHER.

Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS CURE THEM.

When that pain in your back becomes so bad that the weather begins to annoy you and make you feel cross and irritable; when you have no real appetite, and no matter how much you eat and try to eat, you are still thin and bloodless it's high time you took something for your kidneys.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, as the old adage runs, so before your ailment grows real serious and chronic, we would recommend you to take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

They remove from the system the poisons that have been making you feel so depressed and "blue."

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 165G Market, Bombay, No. 2

MEN AND MATTERS.

A VALUABLE GIFT.

The Duke of Norfolk, who has been taking such a prominent part in the Eucharistic Congress, is the leading Catholic layman in this country, and has, with the Duchess, been received in audience by the present Pope. The Duke is the possessor of a large crucifix which is one of his most valued possessions for it was presented to him presonally by Pope Pius the Ninth. When he was a little boy, the Duke went on a visit to Rome and was received at the Vatican by Pius himself. Being asked what he would like best, the young nobleman replied: "Oh, show me your bedroom, Holy Father; they say no one may go in there." And smilingly the Pope led his visitor into that inaccessible apartment, and taking from the wall the crucifix hanging over the bed presented it to his little guest as a keepsake.

THE DUKE AND THE TRIPPER.

In spite of his high position, the Duke is one of the most unassuming of men, and one of his peculiarities is a fondness for negligence in dress. Many are the stories told of his having been mistaken for other and humbler people, but one of the best refers to an occasion when the grounds of Arundel Castle were thrown open to some excursion trippers. In a short time the grounds were crowded, and moving about quite unrecognised among the visitors was the Duke himself. Presently he noticed that a few of the trippers had wilfully damaged some of the foliage, so going up to the strangers, he began to remonstrate with them. "Ain't the Duke got any keepers," exclaimed one of the men sullenly, "that a little chap like you should interfere!" The Duke smilingly replied that he happened to be the Duke himself. But the tripper wouldn't believe it. "Go on!" he said, laughing heartily. "Why, the Duke goes to dine at Marlborough House, and they'd never have a little man like you even in the servants' hall."

ROYALTIES AND EDINBURGH.

The Royal Family has had some unpleasant relations with Edinburgh ere now, but the visit of prince Arthur was the first occasion on which impoliteness has been shown in Glasgow. The wife of a Lord Provost of the second city did, it is asserted, once give the Prince and Princess of Wales permission to sit down in her presence, but it is not on record that the incident aroused any ill-feeling. Queen Victoria never quite forgave Edinburgh for its unwillingness to convert Donaldson's Hospital into a Royal residence, and the Prince Consort is said to have caught the chill which ended in his death while performing some official duty in the Scottish metropolis. It was a raw day with a "hoar" coming up from the Forth, and he stood bareheaded while the minister made a very long prayer. Later the present King was hooted in Edinburgh streets in connection with a famous law case of the moment and the late Duke of Edinburgh had the misfortune to be robbed while staying at a hotel in his titular city. To complete the chapter of Royal troubles, the Duke of Connaught sustained the worst motoring accident of his life in the suburbs of Edinburgh and was laid up at a hotel there for some time. But it would take even more than all this to kill Royal affection for Scotland, as may be judged by the present illustrious muster on the polar side of the Tweed.

A FRUGAL MONARCH.

The King of Italy, who is expected to shortly visit England, has very frugal habits, and on one occasion when out hunting his love of simplicity led to an amusing incident. The King was quite alone, and after walking about for some time without obtaining any sport, he was at last lucky enough to shoot a fine chamois. A peasant boy, who had seen the animal fall into a chasm, offered to fetch its carcase for King Victor, although he had no idea of the identity of the sportsman. "Very well," said his Majesty, "I will wait here." "But what will yen give me, signor?" asked the lad. "What do you want?" said the King, smilling. "Oh, a franc and half your luncheon," replied the ad. The bargain was struck and the boy went off down the mountain side, and soon returned with the body of the dead chamois. The King gave a him a franc, and then proceeded to divide his lunch into two equal portions; but the peasant, when he saw what King Victor had to eat, turned away contemptuously, for the lunch consisted of a small loaf of black bread and a large raw onion. "No thanks, none of that for me," exclaimed the lad, "I thought you were a gentleman, but I see you are only a poor fellow like myself."

MISPLACED CHARITY.

Queen Elena of Italy is known far and wide for her many charitable acts, but on one occasion, at least, her kindness brought sorrow instead of joy. While out walking one morning in the suburbs of Rome, the Queen noticed a poorly-clad girl knitting, and she stopped and asked her if she could knit stockings. "Yes," said the girl, "I can knit them very well." "Do you know who I am?" inquired Queen Elena. "Yes," said the girl again, "you are the Queen." "Well, then, make a pair of stockings and send them to the palace." Some time afterwards the stockings arrived at the royal residence, and in return the Queen sent her humble friend a fine silken pair, one of which was filled with sweets, while the other contained a goodly sum of money. Whithin a week the Queen received the following letter: "Your Majesty, your gift has caused me many tears. My father has taken the money, my elder brother has eaten the sweets, and as for the stockings, my mather put them on herself!"

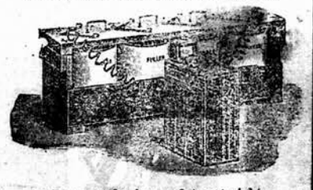
ROYALTY AND "NONSENSE SONGS."

One of the most successful features of the "star" concert tour which Mr Watkin Mills, Miss Ada Forrest, Mr. Harold Scott, and their companions have just brought to a close were the Lewis Carrol "Nonsense Songs" as sung to the music of Madame Liza Lehmann; and one of the most appreciative audiences encountered "on the road," says Mr. Watkin Mills, was that which, at Cowes, took its note from the Queen of Spain Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian, and others of the royal circle. The Queen of Spain is a specially keen appreciator of the wit of Carroll, having, as it were, "been brought up to it" when a child by her grandmother, the late Queen Victoria; and so irresistible was the infection of her Majesty's laughter over the duet, "You are old, Father William," sung by Mr. Anderson Nicol and Mr. Watkin Mills that many of the quaint lines of the ballad were drowned in that strange stuff which someone has alleged we grow fat upon.

GOLF FOR VOICE AND TEMPER.

Mr. Watkin Mills is one the most enthusiastic believers in golf as a voice-tonic, and he is now going in strongly for the "cure," that he may be in good form for the concert tour, in which he will be associated with Miss Elizabeth Parkina and Miss Gertude Peppercorn. A writer has said that the form, vocal and physical, of Watkin Mills is one of the best advertisements the sport of golf ever had. When he stands upon the concert platform to ring out Handel, or to revel in the somewhat local sentiment of "Glorious Devon," he has that air about him of breeziness and cheeriness which reminds one of the worthy blacksmith in the song, who looks the whole world in the face and owes not any man—more than a stroke a hole, at all events. "Golf is health" is the motto of one of our golfing journals. Watkin Mills is the picture of golf. Few great singers are great teachers as well—and who can say that his success as a teacher is not largely due to the even temper that one acquires, if one is a true sportsman, on the golf links!

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latest, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitabilities and Motor Accessories.

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Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST END
"RAILWAY SERVICE"
WATCH

NICKEL Rs. 15 — SILVER Rs. 22

ALSO MADE SMALLER.

These watches are supplied to the Indian State Railways,

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MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SOULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

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There are many imitation Sarsaparillas Be sure you get "Ayer's."

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Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins.

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Rowland's Macassar Oil

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Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

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Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

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MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 393 LIVERPOOL.

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

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To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 93-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

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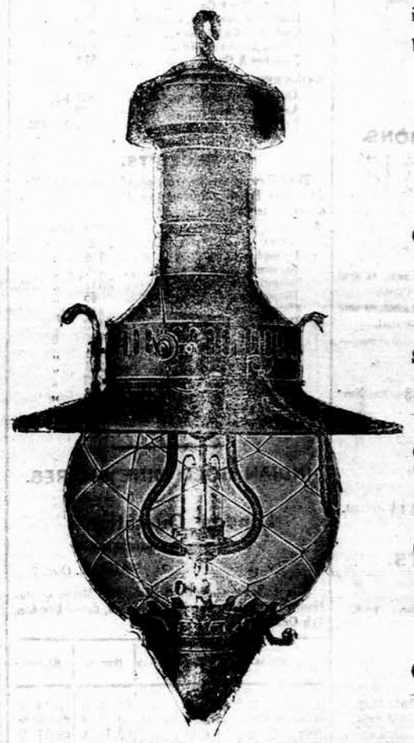

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative properties similar to the celebrated Purgative Waters of Europe, combined by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It neutralizes the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, promotes digestion, assimilation and sweetens the breath. Especially valuable in

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Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ 2/9 EACH

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 6. [BOMBAY, OCT. 7.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	85		1-16
do. Rentes	...	95 1/2	1-2	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	99 3/4	1-4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	63 3/8		1-8
Bar Silver in London	...	23 7/8		1-16
do. do. 2 months' hence		23 15/16	unchgd	
do. in New York	...	51 3/4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·10 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin	...	20·29 3/4	1-4	
do. do. do. New York	...	4·83 1/2	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate		2 1/2	since 28th May	
do Short London Bills				
3 months' sight		1 3/4	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight		2 3/8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 1/4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	3/4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	1	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 29/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—	
Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester	... Easier.
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 19,000
Mid-Americans	4·99—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·55	4·51	4·50	4·50	4·50
—03	—02	—02	—02	—03
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.		June-July.
4·51	4·51	4·52		4·52
—02	—03	—03		—03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	85,000 Bales
Do. do. last year	53,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	9,000 ,,
Do to Continent	3,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·05—unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·58+08	Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. Mar. 8·33+07	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 3-4—unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·42+13
Do. do. Mar. 8·39+11
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 4 3/32
F. G. Broach	d. 4 1/32
Good Broach	d. 4 3/32

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 1-8 Oct.-Nov—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 46 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47 1-8—Oct.-Nov' Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [7TH OCTOBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th ,,

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council Bill day the banks as usual close early. The market has been slightly firmer and 1s. 3 29-32 T.T. has been available at several banks, but buyers are scarce. Bank demand bills are quoted at 1s. 3 29-32 for the mail with no enquiry. Owing to firmer discounts there have only been one or two buyers of credits at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight for the mail, the rate for next week being 1s. 4 3-32 3 months' sight. Far eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d to 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-2

Government Paper :—
At opening to-day the quotations were 95 5-16 ready and 95 1-8 for the settlement. Only a small business has been reported but the dealers were offering paper for the account and the market closes quiet at 95 1-16. The Calcutta market keeps steady at 95 5-16 for cash and 95 1-4 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·4
1st Settlement	,, 95·1

Bullion :—
On Tuesday the price of ready silver in London closed 1-16 down at 23 7-8, the two months' rate being unchanged at 23 15-16. The New York quotation was 1-8 down at 51 3 4. Locally the market has been steady. Quotations have not varied during the day and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	94	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	89	3	0
Sovereign Bar Gold	94	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver on Duty—Ready	51	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	51	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	51	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
With the advance reported from New York, our market is steadier and rates for new corp have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The political crisis in Europe has caused disinclination among exporters and local speculators to do any business in new crop but there is a fair enquiry for ready cotton from Exporters and Mills. The rates are as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234-5	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	227	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203-4	,,
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	188	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	180-1	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	169	,,

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quieter.
Estimated Sales 5,000
Total Imports 6,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·61	4·57	4·56	4·55
+06	+06	+06	+05
Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·56	4·57	4·56	4·58	4·58
+06	+05	+05	+06	+06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 7 14 0 R. D.
one—Steady.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawapore... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... ,, 9 2 0 ,,
Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, 8 11 0 ,,
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 12 0
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 9 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :—
Rs. 31 7 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 25 10 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 6 8 0
Tone—Steadier with some business doing.

Wheat :
White Pessi 95 p.c...,Rs. 5 11 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi, ... ,, 5 7 0 ,, ,,
Tone—Strong.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,455
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	50 1-2

Mills :—

David	415
Kohinoor	780
Manockji Petit	3,390
Standard	1,335
New City of Bombay Mill ...	700

Presses :—
New Mofussil 670

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	131
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	385
Central India Mining	325
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,100
Treacher & Co	610

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2 to 430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	646 bales.
Wheat	3,735 cwts.
Linseed	756 ,,
Rapeseed	nil. ,,
Gingellyseed	2,711 ,,
Poppyseed	45 ,,
Groundnuts	416 ,,
Castorseed	3,433 ,,
Rice	902 ,,
Myrabollams	2,764 ,,
Cottonseed...	4,223 ,,
Mowraseed...	1,213 ,,
Gram	416 ,,
Joowar	315 ,,
Maize	2 ,,

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 7.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 7th October :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 9	£0 5 9
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£0 10	...	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Champion Reefs...	2s.	6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 3	£0 7 3
Hoarc Gold ...	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 9
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 2 6
Glenrock, Ind....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 15 0	£5 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West ...	£1	10s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	10s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog ...	10s.	10s.	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 1½	£0 14 7½
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 7½	£1 1 10½
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Sanpli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 0

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th Sept. on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	850	159	.....	650
Or per mile of Rail way	29	8	....	37
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	4,288	918	12	5,218
Total for 12 week..	4, 88	1,058	12	5,868
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	503	247	3	723
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	15	....	42
Total to corresponding date do. ...	4,780	2,304	18	7 102

Decrease for the week... ... Rs. 73
to date ... Rs. 1,234

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,455
Bank of India...	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,495
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63½
Specie Bank ...	O. 50	50	14 ,,	13
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	6 ,,	51
Panjab National Bk.	100	30	14 ,,	252
		p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	535
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd500
Century	500	500	50	365
Central India...	500	500	85	1,730
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	70	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd1,100
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	225
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	950
Crescent	100	100	5	100
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
David	250	250	20	415
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,460
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	400
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jowraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor... ...	500	500	25	780
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Laxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,390
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,175
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20 xd	700
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	850
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	985
Seasoon Silk ...	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,625
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	220
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,390
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,385
Textile... ...	500	500	30	xd1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation.
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	105	105
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City ...	200	200	225	14
Fort... ...	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton ...	125	175	138½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	71
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	670	660
New Berar	500	500	530	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,100	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	250	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	490	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co, Ld. ...	500	500	40	575
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld..	100	20	½ c.o	13½
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile... ...	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,625
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	135
Bombay Ice Mfg....	10	100	Nil.	93
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	385
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 80	xd.325
Delhi Flour... ...	100	100	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	1½	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	500	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 13½	180
The Oriental Wigan Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	445
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	100	100	8	80
Soupdy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	com 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	...	di. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 250	30	...	67
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	575

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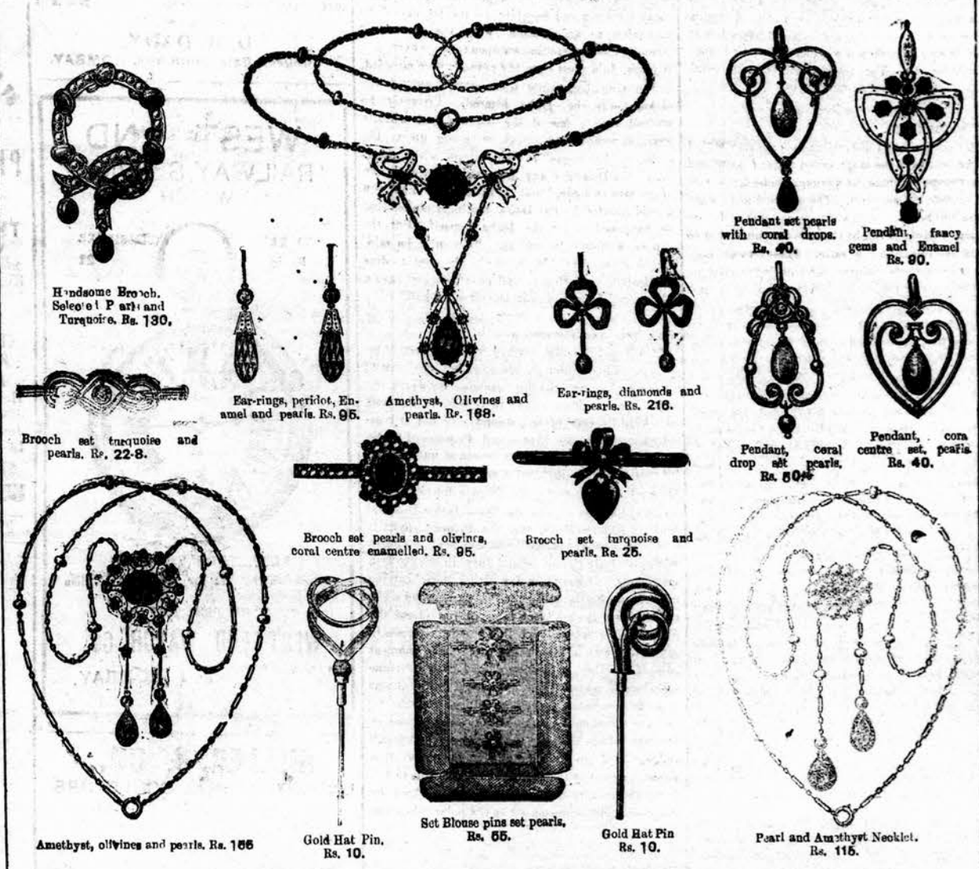

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Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.

Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel Rs. 90.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 80.

Pendant, coral centre set, pearls. Rs. 40.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 166

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

Set Blouse pins set pearls, Rs. 55.

Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.

Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

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Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates.

MOFFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

E CALCUTTA BOOT TRADE.

BEING CAPTURED BY CHINAMEN.

One of the effects, bad or good according to the nt of view, of the "Swadeshi" boom in Calcutta, he immense increase to the Chinese Colony in nt years, and the increase is almost entirely fined to the men engaged in the shoe and boot le, writes the "Statesman." Not many years the Chinaman confined himself to the queer cing and queer smelling shops in Bentinck Street he by-lanes off which thoroughfare he had his kshop. Now there are almost as many shops in er Chitpur Road as in Bentinck Street, and it is fe thing to say that the large bulk of the trade he city is in Celestial hands. Of course, the nese shoe-maker has been an institution in utta for half a century; but his trade was tly confined to Europeans and Eurasians. had some Indian trade, but most of this went to Indian dealers in English-made footwear, who e prepared to cater for any and every class of fe. These dealers did flourishing and profitable ness for years, and then Indian patronage was ly gauged at "Puja" time when their shops e generally filled to over-flowing.

ut since 1905, the year in which the boycott was added to "Swadeshi," the positions of the naman and Indian dealer have been changed. former now leads the way, and has attracted to self the bulk of the trade that once belonged to Indian rival. The cause of course is that the ionalism has banned English-made boots and es with Manchester cloth, and as "John" ploys Indian workmen and Indian material he fies the scruples of the most ardent "Swade- te." At the present time he is reaping an ndant harvest, and every evening thousands of galis may be seen filling the Bentinck Street and itpur Road establishments, bargaining and ckatering over their purchases of footwear. identally, too, it may be mentioned that prices e advanced. At ordinary times ready-made k or tan leather shoes can be bought at Rs. 2-8 Rs. 3 per pair: to-day the prices are Rs. 5 or 6.

The Indian trader who deals in the indigenous ele still commands some patronage; but, rather ortunately for him, the word, true or false, has e forth that English goods are being sold under ian marks, and he has suffered in consequence. ere is, however, no doubt that much deception is ctised and that considerable quantities of foot- r made in England, by English workers, of glish material, are in the Calcutta market sold as adeshi" articles in "Swadeshi" labelled shops.

THE NAPIER BRIDGE AT MADRAS.

DETAILS OF THE NEW STRUCTURE.

he Madras Government have sanctioned an mate amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs for the purpose recting a new bridge in place of the existing ier Bridge, at the mouth of the Cooum. Half his sum will be found by the Corporation of dras, and Government have set apart a sum of 1 lakh in the current year's Provincial Budget the work.

n a note on the subject, the Chief Engineer, W. D., says :—

he original proposal was to construct a bridge ch might eventually be used as a regulator in nection with a scheme for improving the um. Hence designs were prepared for a masonry ge with small spans of 40 ft. and with a floor, this involved the raising of the roadway some above the general level of the Marina, which ld involve long and expensive ramps, not only ensive but objectionable from the point of view affic. The provision of gates could only be of fice either in connection with a Harbour Cooum al scheme, under which the Cooum should be d by the incoming tide through the canal and tied on the ebb tide through the gates, or in nection with a pumping scheme to raise the l of water in the Cooum above sea level and to it periodical flushings by means of the gates. re is no probability at present of a harbour canal me, which would cost Rs. 10 lakhs, being justi- and a grave objection to the other class of me is the fact that owing to the low level of Island and other parts of Madras, it would be racticable to raise the water level in the Cooum ny appreciable extent above sea level without ling these parts of the City.

or the purposes of improving the Cooum, it ld seem better to aim at providing ample water- at the Napier Bridge crossing more especially gard to depth, rather than to restrict the depth n secure from natural causes by the construction built sill or floor. The immediate object in view replace the old pile bridge by a more solid and structure for traffic purposes, and I conclude in designing this, it will be better to leave out count for the present any idea of making it d to a gated regulator. The present designs estimates have been worked out on this basis, spans being fixed with regard to the require- ts of economic construction. The designs vide for six spans of 75 ft. clear, or a length of ft. against the present waterway of about 500ft. vious Chief Engineers have thought this 500ft. e than necessary and I consider the six spans 75 ft. the most suited to the circumstances. uding the space occupied by the piers the space een the abutments is 480 ft., or nearly the as the present breadth of waterway. The depth undations has received some consideration. As desired to promote scour rather than to restrict with the view of promoting tidal flow, deep dations are necessary. Hard clay is met with depth of 40 ft., but as the greatest scour so far n be ascertained has not exceeded about 17 ft., considered that the depth of 31ft. below M. S.L. ld be sufficient. During construction the s will be weighted and it can be judged from results and the actual material met with whether further depth is desirable.

rovision is made for a 27ft. roadway, which ns desirable for this important thoroughfare as the roads on either side are only provided one pathway, a pathway on the bridge of 9ft. e is shown on the plans—that is, a total clear th between girders of 36 ft. The loads allowed viz., those due to a 15-ton road roller or a d load of 100 lb per square foot, in addition he dead loads, seem suitable for the town traffic emplated. The ruling idea of the floor design from the necessary strength, is to avoid hav- xposed steel work under the roadway, where ection and painting is more likely to be neglect- For this reason the lower booms of the cross rs should be covered with plaster on expand- etal or other meshed metal. The Superintend- Engineer's proposal to place the bottom of the rs at the same level as that of the existing e, which has stood for many years, may be roved.

further defects have recently been noticed in xisting bridge, there is no question that the truction of the new bridge cannot be put off longer.

he work provided for is a substantial structure. ned for up-to-date loads, and the only exposed work is that in the main girders, easily got at, which, if effectively painted, should last a life

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

A GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

e following Order of the Government of H. H. Maharajah of Mysore, directing the introduc- f religious and moral instruction in all Gov- ent Schools and Colleges in the State, with from the 1st November, 1908, is published for al information :—

he Government of H. H. the Maharajah have under consideration for some time past the tion of imparting religious and moral instruc- to pupils in schools and Colleges in the State. tendency of the present system of education, ch especially in Government institutions is pure- ecular in character, is to devote exclusive atten- to the training of the intellect, and to leave the racter of the pupils to be formed and moulded, n indirect manner, by the personal example of the teachers the literary teaching included in the school curriculum and the nature of the discipline maintained in the institution. The result, as judged from experience and observation cannot be considered to be altogether satisfactory. That the indirect influence of schools has failed in many cases to form the character of the pupils and make them useful citizens has, as is will pointed out by the Inspector-General of Education, become only too apparent of late in India. For various reasons the homes of the pupils have ceased to impart religious and moral instruction, and the influence of religious teachers and places of public worship has almost disappeared. Irreverence of all kinds and disrespect for authority have been on the increase. Modesty self-restraint and good sense are largely at a discount, while presumption, vanity and unrestrained aggressiveness appear to be increasing." Under these circumstances His Highness' Government are convinced that one of the readiest and most effective means of forming and strengthening the character of youth is to be found in imparting religious and moral instruction to them as a systematic part of the school curriculum.

There were misgivings at one time as to how, with such a diversity of sects even among the Hindus themselves, a satisfactory system of religious instruction could be devised. But the Report of the Headmaster of the Tumkur High School, who was deputed to study the system obtaining in various schools in the Madras Presidency, shows that in practical working the imparting of religious and moral instruction has not been attended with any difficulty. In the schools under Hindu management, referred to in that Report, not only do the different sects among the Hindus attend the classes, but even Mohammedan and Christian boys have no objection to do so; on the contrary, they often join the classes of their own accord.

The Government recognise that any scheme for the imparting of religious and moral instruction must at this stage be in the nature of an experiment, and that the results may possibly not be all that could be desired. But they feel at the same time that, in the interests of the rising generation, the State can no longer afford to postpone action in the matter. It appears to them that the proposals submitted by the Inspector-General are framed on correct lines and would if adopted constitute a move in the right direction. They are accordingly pleased to sanction these proposals, and to direct that effect be given to them from the 1st November, 1908.

As recommended by the Inspector-General, the time to be given to religious and moral instruction will be limited to five periods a week, the first thirty minutes after roll-call being devoted thereto. There will be a moral discourse on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and religious instruction on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The moral discourse will be common to pupils of all persuasions, and be based on a text taken from some religious, moral, historical or literary book. In addition, there will be specific religious teaching from books like the Sanatana Dharma Advanced Text Book, the Koran and approved commentaries and essays on the Mahomedan religion, and the Bible. The curriculum suggested by the Inspector-General and the text-books recommended by him are approved for adoption in all Government institutions, to which alone the present scheme will be applied in the first instance, the question of extending the scheme to Aided schools not under Government management being reserved for future consideration.

As Mysore is a Hindu State and the bulk of the population is Hindu, provision for imparting teaching in the Hindu religion will be made in all Government institutions (other than those intended purely for the education of particular classes of non-Hindus, as, for instance, Hindustani Schools). The classes will be open for Hindus of all denominations, but attendance will be optional in the case of other pupils. It will at the same time be laid down for the present that when in any Government institution the number of Mahomedan or Christian pupils is not less than twenty, arrangements should be made as far as may be possible for imparting instruction to them in their respective religions. If, however, any private persons or bodies interested in either of these religions wish to make special arrangements at their own cost for teaching their respective religions in Government institutions where the number of pupils of such religions is below twenty, every facility should be given for this being done.

In the case of Government Schools intended purely for the education of particular classes of non-Hindus, provision will similarly be made by the Education Department for imparting instruction to the pupils in the tenets of their religion.

The Government consider that no additional establishment should be necessary to give effect to the new scheme, as the existing staff of teachers may be utilised for the purpose as far as possible; and as regards the cost of the text-books required, this will be met from the ordinary Education Department grant.

The Inspector-General is requested to issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary to give full effect to the orders of Government.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 4th Oct.—This morning's bulletin in regard to Mrs. Heyland's condition is to the effect that the slight improvement noticed yesterday is maintained to-day.

Mr F J Richards, ICS., Officiating District Magistrate, yesterday delivered judgment in the case, in which three Constables of the Station Police were charged with extorting a sum of Rs. 5 from a cartman by threatening him with a prosecution for overloading his cart. His Worship acquitted the accused on the ground that the evidence was not sufficiently convincing.

Hockey continues to be played in Bangalore, and several friendly matches are played on the various regimental grounds nearly every day of the week. The B. R. Volunteers are especially keen on the game, thanks to the great interest taken in it by Lieutenant Edwards, the Secretary of the Regimental Sports Club. Yesterday evening a match was played on the Volunteer grounds between the B. R V. team and O. Battery, R. H. A. It was a hard fight throughout, the Gunners playing a particularly smart game. The match ended in a draw, each team scoring two goals.

Plague has broken out badly among the military followers in Garrison, and the Plague authorities are working hard to stamp out the disease. Dr. Coxe, of the 3rd District, has been busy throughout the week with inoculation measures, chiefly among the followers of the Cavalry, Artillery and Mounted Infantry, and has inoculated nearly 1,000 people with the plague serum. The regular plague inoculation campaign commences to-morrow. Rat destruction continues, something like a thousand rodents being killed every week either with the aid of traps or poison.

THE MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

In my notes recently I referred to the possibility of Mr. H. P. Gibbs, the Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore, severing his connection with his Department on the expiry of his present agreement a few months hence. I understand that the Mysore Government are anxious to obtain the services of Major Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E. (at present engaged with the Kashmir Government) as Chief Engineer here in succession to Mr. W. McHutchin, in which case the idea seems to be to entrust Major Lotbiniere with the general supervision of the Electrical Engineering branch as well. I understand that Mr Gibbs, if his further services required, will insist on being chief of his own Department.

CRICKET.

The Tournament for the E. and A. I. Association Trophy which is open to all European Schools commenced yesterday. The only entries were from St. Joseph's College and Bishop Cotton School and the two teams played the first match on the Central College ground. The Cottonians batted first and scored 51, J. Turner compiling 23, which was the best score. The College obtained 47 runs for their first venture, E Bernard (16) being the only one to get into double figures. Bishop Cotton's, batting again improved on their first innings with a total of 67, Turner (18) being again the best score. The College required 71 runs to win, and obtained these for the loss of only three wickets the best scores being E. Barnard 24, H. Strickland not out 22 and Lopez not out 13. As the Cup is given to the team which wins the best of three matches, the two schools meet again on the 17th instant for the second game.

TRAVANCORE.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

TRIVANDRUM, 30th Sept.—The prize distribution at H. H. the Maharajah's College and High School for Girls was held last evening. Mr. Lionel Davidson, I.C.S., Acting British Resident, presided, and there were present Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Kerala Varma, C.S.I., and a few other ladies only as it was not intended to make it a public function as it has been every year. Proceedings opened with the singing of "God save our Maharajah" by the girls. This was followed by a programme of action songs and drill, and the Lady Principal made a few remarks about the working of the institution for last year. In the course of her remarks Miss Williams announced her intention to retire in March or April next. The prizes were then given away by Mrs. Davidson.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After the distribution of prizes was over, Mr. Davidson addressed the assembly. He said that he was very much pleased with the work done by the schools under the able management of Miss Williams. With regard to the retirement of the Lady Principal, Mr. Davidson said that the institution, which had been so ably managed for the past 14 years by Miss Williams, would suffer a distinct loss when she bade farewell to it in March or April next. Every well-wisher of female education, he said, would keenly regret the severance of Miss Williams from the Girls' College. She would, however, leave behind her a heritage of noble and excellent work admirably performed during the long period of her connection with the institution—a work which, he was sure, would stand as an enduring memorial of her unselfish labours in the cause of female education in Travancore. With regard to the remark of the Lady Principal that they all very much regretted H.H. the Maharajah's inability to be present on the occasion, Mr. Davidson said that he had been commissioned by His Highness to tell Miss Williams and her staff that he continues to take the very keen interest in the institution he has evinced in the past. Mr. Davidson expressed his extreme pleasure, as well as that of Mrs. Davidson, at the results obtained by the school during last year and congratulated Miss Williams and her staff on the success which had attended their labours.

With the singing of the National Anthem the proceedings came to a close.

THE GIRLS' MISSION SCHOOL, FORT.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of this institution, maintained by the Zenana Mission, was held this afternoon. There were present Mr. Lionel Davidson, Acting British Resident, and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Kerela Varma, C.S.I., the Valia Koil Tampuran and guardian to Their Highnesses the Ranees, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachary, the Dewan, and some European guests. The function was opened with the singing of the "Travancore National Anthem" by the girls. Miss L. M. Cox, the Lady Superintendent, read the Report on the working of the institution for the past year.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Resident, in the course of his speech, observed that from Mr. Nagamia's "State Manual" he learnt that the institution was started in 1867 by Miss Blandford. [Here he was corrected by Miss Cox who said that it was opened in 1865.] It was, he said, a remarkable event in the epoch of female education in Travancore. Till the founding of the school by Miss Blandford, very little had been done for the education of girls. It was in the late sixties, when the late Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao was Dewan, that efforts to start a Girls' School were first made by Miss Blandford. The present Girls' College had small beginnings but the move the Sirkar took was in the right direction. Forty years of unceasing work were responsible for the continued success and progress of female education. The efforts of the yearly workers were assisted by the ruling chief of Travancore, whose interest in the movement has been unflagging. The announcement that Miss Cox was to take leave on account of failing health would, the Chairman said, be received with regret by all the well-wishers of the institution. He knew that he voiced the wishes of all when he hoped that her absence would be temporary, and that she would return in renewed health and vigour to her place in the School. What attracted his attention was the evident happiness of the girls and the regular attendance of most of the pupils—an unmistakable sign of the high standard of teaching imparted. In connection with the process of levelling up and down, of which Miss Cox had spoken in her Report, he would be glad if the other schools would level up instead of Miss Cox's school having to level down. One remarkable thing he noticed was that, in the Fort, near the Palace of H. H. the Maharajah, in the very heart of the Brahmin streets and villages, a school was maintained and satisfactorily conducted by the Christian Mission, and it received the support not only of H. H. the Maharajah, but also of his household. So long as this interest continued, there was every hope of its continued success.

With the singing of the National Anthem the proceedings closed.

A WEDDING IN MADRAS.

HINGSTON—SCROGGIE.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, on Saturday afternoon, when Captain C. A. F. Hingston, I.M.S., was married to Miss Gladys Violet Scroggie, sister of Captain R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S., of the General Hospital, Madras. The marriage was solemnised by the Rev. C. F. Breay, M.A., Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George. The sacred edifice had been tastefully decorated for the occasion by Mrs. Morrison, wife of Lieutenant Morrison, R. A. The bridegroom arrived at 3-15 p.m. accompanied by his best man, Mr. C. C. Walker, of H. E. the Governer's Body Guard. Punctually at 3-30 p.m., the bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her brother, who stood "in loco parentis" she looked charming in a dress of soft white stain with long Court train from the shoulders; there were elaborate designs in silver embroidery on the train, the yoke was of spotted net and the collar and sleeves were of Limerick lace. The skirt was very prettily trimmed and caught up at one end by a true lover's knot in silver; the bodice front was also prettily worked with silver embroidery designs. She wore a veil of Limeric lace and a coronet of orange blossoms and a beautiful diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The shower boquet which the bride carried was of white roses antigonon and maiden hair and asparagus fern. Her two bridesmaids, Miss Norah Edwards and Miss Marjorie Ure, were attired in pink flowered silk gauze with spotted net yokes and sleeves. There were panels of lace on the fronts of the dresses, piped with pink silk. The dresses were in the Empire style, with kimono sleeves and long pink ribbon sashes. The hats they wore were of crinoline straw, trimmed with tulle and dark and light pink roses. They wore pearl brooches the gift of the bridegroom. The shower bouquets they carried were of pink roses, pink antigonon with maiden hair and asparagus fern. The bride moved up the aisle preceded by the Choir, who sang "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden," Mr. Arnold Hunt presiding at the organ.

The Service being concluded, the happy pair adjourned to the Vestry, to the strains of Mendlessohn's "Wedding March," and after the signing of the Register, they drove to "Egmore House," the residence of Colonel F. J. Crawford, I. M. S. and Mrs. Crawford, where the Reception was held. The cake having been cut by the bride with her husband's sword, the health of the newly wedded pair was proposed by Colonel Crawford, the bridegroom responding in suitable terms. Mr. Walker then proposed the health of the bridesmaids. After a group photograph of the wedding party had been taken by Messrs. Wiele and Klein the bride and bridegroom left, amid a shower of rice and confetti, for the Egmore Railway Station enroute to Ceylon, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride and bridegroom walked under an arch of swords, held by the Officers of the I.M.S. when leaving for the station. The bride's going away dress consisted of a coat and skirt of while serge with pale blue facings and she wore a white crinoline straw hat with pink roses and blue ribbons.

BHOWNAGAR.

Bhownagar October 6.—Dussera festivals are over. Sowari was held yesterday which was headed by Elephants Lancers, Armed Police, &c., and all the State Officers were present at about 6 p.m., the Sowari reached Roowapuri where His Highness the Maharaja alighted from the tusker and performed the ceremonies of worshipping weapons under the tree Khijda at night fall the Durbar was held in Lilabaugh when all the leading merchants, State Officers were present. It is said that after the Pandeo returned from exile he found his weapons safe buried under the Khijda tree which were then worshipped since that time forward the practice is observed.

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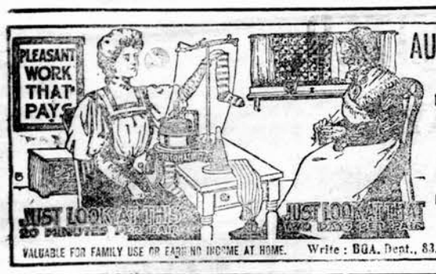

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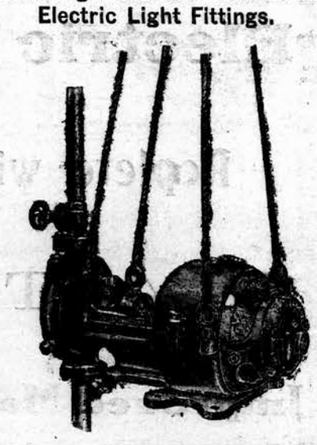

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